

THE
GARDENER'S POCKET-CALENDAR,
CONTAINING THE
MOST APPROVED METHODS OF CULTIVATING
THE
USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL PLANTS
FOR THE
KITCHEN-GARDEN, FLOWER-GARDEN,
AND
FLOWERING-SHRUBS;
ARRANGED IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED,
DIRECTIONS OF WHAT IS NECESSARY TO BE
DONE IN EVERY MONTH OF THE YEAR.

By THOMAS ELLIS,
GARDENER to the Lord Bishop of LINCOLN.

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INTRODUCTION.

SEVERAL of the Calendars lately published, having greatly encreased in size, and consequently in price, by describing the particulars of each operation, every time that the plant is mentioned; this hath been the inducement of offering to the Public a new Work, upon a different and more useful Plan, in saving the Reader both time and money. This I have been from time to time improving, by the observations made in the course of many years experience in an extensive Garden, cultivated under my direction.

In those Calendars, you have the trouble of turning to many different parts of the Book, to find out the general cultivation of the plant, which it is absolutely necessary to be acquainted with, before you can judge properly of performing any one part.

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To obviate this inconvenience, a Catalogue is first given of all the Plants, Herbs, and Roots, which are cultivated for the table in England, arranged in alphabetical order, with an account of all the valuable and esteemed esculent varieties of each sort, at present known, and in what month of the year they are fit for use. The general cultivation of the Plant, from the seed to its perfection, is then described, and afterwards, under EACH MONTH, is mentioned what is then necessary to be performed, without repeating the particular method of the operation.

The Flowers and Shrubs cultivated for the ornament of the Pleasure-Garden, being now encreased to a very large number, it was necessary to place them in different divisions, according to the method of cultivation which they require; they are, therefore, arranged in the following manner, and at the end of each Chapter the general culture is described, and afterwards, in the Calendar for the Flower-Garden, the necessary operations requisite to be performed in every Month of the Year.

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4. Biennial Flowers.

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6. Perennial Flowers cultivated by dividing of their roots.

7. Bulbous and Tuberous-rooted Flowers.

Under the above seven divisions, there will readily be found all the Flowers cultivated in the Gardens of England, except Exotic Plants preserved in Stoves and Greenhouses, with monthly directions for the Flower-Garden and Shrubbery.

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GARDENER'S POCKET CALENDAR.

C H A P. I.

A CATALOGUE OF KITCHEN-GARDEN PLANTS
AND THEIR CULTURE, ARRANGED
IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER.

A N G E L I C A.

THIS plant is cultivated for the seeds for medicinal use, and for the stalks to be preserved with sugar. It thrives best in a very moist soil, therefore is generally sown on the sides of ditches or pools of water.

Sow the seed either in Autumn, as soon as ripe, or early in February, but August is the best season; thin the plants when they appear, and leave them at three feet distance.

Those plants which are left to seed, perish soon after; therefore a fresh supply should be sown every year.

A R T I C H O K E.

V A R I E T I E S.

1. The GREEN PRICKLY FRENCH ARTICHOKE.
2. The GLOBE OR RED ARTICHOKE.

The Globe Artichoke is much preferable to the Green, therefore it should always be cultivated. To make a fresh plantation of them, in the beginning of March, re-

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move away the earth with a spade from the old plants, and slip off the suckers, leaving only two or three at most of the strongest.

Prepare some ground in an open situation, which must be well digged, and have at least two inches thick of rotten dung spread over it first, to be digged in ; then plant the suckers in rows at three feet distance from each other, and the rows five feet asunder ; or if you choose to have Cucumbers in Summer, or Savoy's in Winter, then leave the rows ten feet asunder, which is a more advantageous method of saving ground : after the suckers are planted, water them to settle the earth, and sow a small crop of Spinach or Onions amongst them, which will come off before the Artichokes have grown much ; for from this new plantation you cannot cut any Artichokes till about September.

To have a succession of Artichokes till near December, it is necessary to make a small plantation every Spring, because the old plants produce their heads in June and July, and will only remain in perfection about five years.

When you gather the Artichokes, always cut off the stalks quite close to the ground, that the sap may not be wasted, which is the case, when they are left long ; and to have large heads, pull off the small ones, whilst they are very small.

In November they will want to be earthed up, but first cut off all the young shoots close to the ground ; then dig between each row, and throw the earth up against the plants into a ridge about eight inches thick, (which

ASPARAGUS.

3

is a much better method than covering of them with long dung) and let only just the ends of some of the leaves be seen; but in very severe frosts, it will be necessary to throw a little straw along the ridge.

In March, or the beginning of April at farthest, they will want dressing, which must be performed by throwing down the ridges, quite to the level of the ground; then examine the stocks, and pull off all the suckers, except two or three of the strongest; let the ground be well digged, and leave it level.

The strongest of the suckers which you pull off, must be reserved to make fresh plantations with.

ASPARAGUS.

VARIETIES.

1. The BATTERSEA ASPARAGUS.
2. The DEPTFORD ASPARAGUS.
3. The DUTCH ASPARAGUS.
4. The GRAVESEND ASPARAGUS.

The above Varieties are the same sort of Asparagus, only raised in the different places, and from the change of soil consequently have some difference in their flavor; each sort has its particular admirers; but to have well-flavoured Asparagus, it ought to be raised on a sandy loam enriched with dung.

To raise ASPARAGUS from Seed.

To raise good Asparagus seed, mark some of the finest shoots when they appear, which are large, round, and

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not inclinable to open, and set a stick down by them : if you have not beds in your own garden, desire the favor of marking a few heads from some friend.

When the seed is ripe, lay it together in a heap for some days to sweat, and when you find the pulp quite rotten, put it into a tub and wash it quite clean ; then lay it to dry, and preserve it in an airy dry place in a bag till February.

Prepare some beds four feet wide of light rich earth, sow the seed moderately thick on it, and after gently pressing the seed into the earth with the back of the spade, spread or sift some mold over it, to the thickness of half an inch.

During the Summer it must be frequently weeded, whenever any weeds appear ; for on that, the strength of the plants will wholly depend ; the following Spring they will be fit for planting out, either for forcing, or for making Asparagus beds.

To plant ASPARAGUS Beds.

At the end of March prepare some ground, which should be light and rich ; it should be digged at least twelve inches deep, and the bottom of the trench covered with three inches of rotten dung.

Divide the ground into beds four feet wide, and leave a path of two feet betwixt each ; then fix a stake at the corner of each bed, to mark the paths.

Fix a line six inches from the edge of the bed, then with a hoe draw a trench seven inches deep at least, and afterwards

afterwards draw another on the other side of the line the same depth. By this method a trench will be made full six inches deep, with a small ridge about two inches high at the bottom of it. Dig up the roots with a small three-tined fork very carefully, and on this small ridge, lay the Asparagus plants, with their crowns uppermost, at one foot asunder, and spread the roots regularly on each side; which will leave about three inches of earth to be raked over them, and each plant must be one foot asunder.

Continue planting in this manner, at a foot distance, and you will have four rows on each bed; then betwixt each row of Asparagus, after raking the beds smooth, make a drill half an inch deep, and sow some Onion seed in it, and rake the beds quite smooth.

The following Summer the beds must be constantly weeded, as often as any weeds appear, at least three times, and the Onions thinned in the rows, where they grow too thick. By this method of sowing the Onions in rows, they do not interfere with the Asparagus.

As soon as the haulm begins to decay, which is generally in October, cut it down; then hoe the beds, rake off the weeds into the alleys, and dig them in, but spread some of the earth over the beds, so as to cover the roots full four inches.

In March the surface of the beds must be gently stirred up with a three-tined fork, and the weeds raked off into the alleys, leaving the surface of the beds quite free

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from stones, and very even. During the second year they will only require being kept free from weeds; but no Onions must be sown on them, nor can you with propriety cut any of the beds, till the next or third year.

Plants of one year old are always preferable to older ones, for making a plantation; and beds well made, will last about ten or twelve years in perfection; but every year it will be proper to spread a little rotten dung on them.

To force ASPARAGUS on Hot-beds.

If you intend forcing Asparagus every year, a plantation should be provided for the purpose, to save the annual expence of buying the plants.

Instead of planting them when a year old, at one foot square, as in the former directions, plant them on beds in the same manner, except leaving them only at nine inches asunder each way; this distance being sufficient, as they are only to remain about three or four years at most, before they are taken up for forcing.

Hot-beds for raising Asparagus may be made any time from October till February or the beginning of March, but you must allow five or six weeks from the beginning of your preparation, before you can cut any.

Prepare a hot-bed about three feet thick, and in length according to the number of lights which you choose to employ; then lay on light rich earth about six inches thick. Plants of three years old are the best for forcing, but should not be more than four; and at two they are seldom strong enough; nor are they of any use afterwards. About three hundred are required for each light.

Begin

Begin about six inches from the edge, and draw the earth up with a small iron-rake into a ridge about four inches high; on this ridge lay the plants, with their crowns uppermost, and their roots spread regularly on each side, pretty close together: when you have finished one row, then begin another, in the same manner, till you have finished the bed, and the rows may be so close, as for the ends of the roots almost to touch each other.

After you have finished planting, spread some earth over them, so as to cover the crowns of the roots full two inches, and water the bed to settle the earth.

As soon as the buds appear, lay on three inches of earth more, which in all will make five inches thick over the plants, and will be sufficient.

In very damp or rainy weather the beds must be attended to, to keep them up to a proper heat, by putting fresh dung round them when wanted; and they will continue for about three weeks in perfection, to produce about one hundred buds a week from each light.

If you choose to have a regular succession from October to March, you must make a fresh bed every three weeks after you begin.

In the day-time cover the beds as little as possible with matts or straw, for without the assistance of light and sunshine, the buds will never look green; and this is not sufficiently attended to by most Gardeners.

B A L M.

Divide the roots either in March or September, then prepare a bed four feet wide, and plant them at two feet asunder.

Keep them constantly clean from weeds, and both at Spring and before Winter the ground should be digged

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between the roots. In Summer it should be cut down before the flowers open, if not gathered for use; by which means you will always have a succession of young shoots, and in October all the decayed old stalks should be cut off.

When the roots have almost touched each other, it will be necessary to renew the plantation, which will generally be requisite every three years.

B A S I L.

V A R I E T I E S.

1. The BUSH BASIL.
2. The SWEET BASIL.

These plants being annual, and rather tender, require to be sown on a gentle hot-bed in March. Soon after they appear, prick them out upon another hot-bed, and in May they may be removed into the open ground, with balls of earth to them, and shaded until they have taken root.

B E A N.

VARIETIES of BEANS, and when each sort is fit for use.

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. The early MAZAGAN BEAN, | May and June. |
| 2. The early PORTUGAL BEAN, | June. |
| 3. The small SPANISH BEAN, | June. |
| 4. The Broad SPANISH BEAN, | } June to
September. |
| 5. The WHITE-BLOSSOMED BEAN, | |
| 6. The RED-BLOSSOMED BEAN, | |
| 7. The SANDWICH BEAN, | |
| 8. The LONG-PODDED BEAN, | |
| 9. The TOKER BEAN, | } July to October. |
| 10. The WINDSOR BEAN, | |

The

The earliest sort of Bean is the Mazagan, which must be planted near a wall or pales in October; when they are about two inches high, draw the earth up to their stems, and repeat it as they advance in height, to protect their roots from the frost.

In November plant another crop; for these being very forward in a mild Winter, are sometimes killed by the frost, when the second crop escapes.

At Spring, when these early Beans are near a foot high, fasten them with packthread as near to the wall as possible; take off any suckers which come from the roots, and gently stir up the surface of the ground.

As soon as any blossoms appear, pinch off the tops of the Beans, which will cause the Beans to sett.

In January some of the larger sorts may be planted in rows three feet asunder, and the Beans at three or four inches distance.

The Windsor Beans being more tender, may be planted in February in rows four feet asunder, and the Beans about six or seven inches distance in the rows.

In order to have a regular succession of crops, it will be necessary to continue planting every three weeks till May, of such sorts as you prefer.

All these different crops must be earthed up, as they advance in height, the ground constantly kept clean from weeds, and the tops cut off when they begin to blossom.

If you are fond of them in Autumn, plant some of the Mazagan or Portugal, after the first rain which falls in July, and you will have a chance of gathering Beans in October and November, but they will not have so good a flavor as in Summer.

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B E E T.

V A R I E T I E S.

1. The RED BEET.
2. The GREEN BEET.
3. The WHITE BEET.

February is the proper season for sowing all the sorts of Beet; and although the broad-cast is the common method, yet sowing it in drills, a foot asunder, is much better, as the ground can more readily be hoed.

When the young plants appear, thin them and leave them a foot asunder; and as weeds appear, let them be constantly cut up; but they will require about three hoeings, and afterwards the plants will sufficiently keep down the weeds.

B O O R C O L E:

O R,

SIBERIAN, OR SCOTCH KALE.

V A R I E T I E S, *and when fit for use.*

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. The GREEN BOORCOLE, | } <i>Jan. to May.</i> |
| 2. The PURPLE BOORCOLE, | |
| 3. The VARIEGATED BOORCOLE, | |

All the three sorts require the same culture; and for having it all the spring months, sow a little seed early in April, and for the principal crop, the rest the middle of May.

The plants must be pricked out from the seed-bed, when they are about four inches high, upon other beds, at six or eight inches distance, and remain there till they are about one foot high. Then plant them out into

rows,

B O R A G E. — B R O C C O L I. 11

rows, at three feet asunder, and each plant twenty inches distance.

Keep the ground constantly clean from weeds, and before Winter let the earth be thrown up against their stems almost six inches high, to protect them from the winds.

In January or February in mild weather, stir the ground again, because the first crop will begin to push out their shoots, which will be fit for use.

B O R A G E.

Prepare a bed in February, and sow the seed on it moderately thick; when the plants are three inches high, thin them to a foot distance, and keep them clean from weeds.

After you have once sown it, the seeds which fall on the ground, will keep a succession of plants for some years.

B R O C C O L I.

V A R I E T I E S, *and when fit for use.*

- | | |
|--|-----------------------|
| 1. The EARLY PURPLE BROCCOLI, <i>November.</i> | |
| 2. The PURPLE BROCCOLI, | } <i>Dec. to May.</i> |
| 3. The BLACK BROCCOLI, | |
| 4. The CAULIFLOWER BROCCOLI, | |

To have a succession of Broccoli from November to May, it will be necessary to sow three different crops in April, May and June, and each sort requires nearly the same culture.

In April, sow some seed of the Early Purple in a very warm situation; and as it is full eight months in coming

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ing to perfection, it is easy to calculate the time to have a regular succession from November till May or June.

The plants must be pricked out from the seed-bed, when they are about four inches high, and planted upon another bed at about six or seven inches distance.

There they may remain until they are nearly a foot high, then take the advantage of a rainy day, if possible, to plant them out.

Choose a spot of light rich earth well dunged, in a warm well-sheltered situation, but not under the drip of trees. Plant them in rows at two feet and a half asunder, and the plants at two feet distance from each other. If the weather be very dry, they must be watered until they have taken root.

Let the ground be frequently hoed to encourage them in their growth, and draw the earth up with a hoe from the middle of the rows, into a ridge, against the stems, five or six inches high.

With this management you will have Purple Broccoli to cut as early as November.

In May, sow the second crop in an open situation, on light rich earth, but not near a wall or under the drip of trees.

Prick them out from the seed-bed as directed for the others, and plant them out when about a foot high.

From this second sowing you may make two different plantings, by first taking out the strongest plants, and leaving the others a fortnight longer.

The third and last sowing must be at the end of June, in the same manner as the second.

In November, let these last crops be well earthed up at least six inches high, which not only protects the roots from the frost, but prevents the plants from being disturbed by the wind.

When the Broccoli is planted out, it is better to make the rows North and South, than East and West; because the Sun at noon will shine through the rows, and help to dry the ground, but in the other direction the paths are constantly shaded; therefore this method is the best for all Winter crops.

At the end of January, or beginning of February, look over the Broccoli; set upright any which have been displaced by the wind, take away the decayed leaves, and give the ground a good hoeing; for at this season it begins to shoot, therefore wants encouraging.

The White or Cauliflower Broccoli does not require quite so much room as the Purple or Black, therefore may be planted about four inches nearer in the rows than the other.

Mark a few of the finest plants of each sort to stand for seed, and pull off all the small under-shoots, as they come out. Dig round the plants with a three-tined fork; and raise a little hillock of earth round it eight or nine inches high, and dig in some rotten dung.

As the flower-stems advance, put down a stick to each plant that they may be tied to it, to prevent their being broken by the wind, and no sort of Cabbages should be permitted to stand for seed near it.

B U R N E T

The seed may be sown either in February or August, but Autumn is the best, then transplant it at Spring into
beds

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beds at a foot distance each way; keep it clean from weeds, and it will last four or five years.

C A B B A G E,

And their VARIETIES.

Of all the varieties of vegetables produced for the table, there is no one genus of plants which produces so many; and as from that great variety the table can be supplied through all the year, it is proper to give an account of them; their culture; and when each sort is fit for the table.

Varieties of CABBAGES, and when each sort is fit for use.

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|---|-----------------------|
| 1. EARLY YORKSHIRE, | } | <i>April to June.</i> |
| 2. EARLY RUSSIAN, | | |
| 3. EARLY BATTERSEA, | | |
| 4. EARLY SUGAR-LOAF, - - | | <i>May to July.</i> |
| 5. LATE SUGAR-LOAF, - - | } | <i>July to Feb.</i> |
| 6. FLAT-SIDED, - - - - | | |
| 7. LARGE WHITE SCOTCH, - | | |
| 8. ROUND WHITE FLAT-HEADED | | |
| 9. RED DUTCH, - - - - - | | <i>Oct. to March.</i> |
| 10. GREEN SAVOY CABBAGE, - | } | <i>Oct. to March.</i> |
| 11. WHITE DITTO, - - - - | | |
| 12. YELLOW DITTO, - - - - | | |
| 13. MILAN CABBAGE, - - - | } | <i>Feb. to May.</i> |
| 14. BRUSSELS SPROUTS, - - - | | |
| 15. ANJOU CABBAGE, - - - - | | |
| 16. CABBAGE-TURNIP, - - - | } | <i>Feb. to May.</i> |
| 17. TURNIP-ROOTED CABBAGE, | | |

The

*The Culture of the EARLY CABBAGES for use from
April to July.*

Sow the seed of such sorts of the Early Cabbages as you like best, about the second week in August. In September, they must be pricked out upon beds, at the distance of four inches by six; but choose only the strongest plants first, and let the remainder stay a fortnight longer, as by being thinned, they will gather strength, and be prevented from having weak slender stems; such, if there be any, are not worth planting. They will want watering two or three times to settle the earth to them, and to cause them to strike root.

About the middle of October, choose a piece of ground in a sheltered situation, and which has had some dung digged in with it. On this, plant part of the Cabbages in rows about two feet and a half distant, and the plants about two feet asunder. The space between the rows being left wider, gives more room to hoe the plants, and draw the earth up to them.

In February, those which were left in the seed-beds, must be planted out in the same manner, and fill up the vacancies of the other plantation; for if the Winter has been severe, many will be killed, when those in the seed-bed will escape.

The ground also about them which were planted out, should be hoed, the weeds raked off, and a little earth drawn to their stems, but not to bury any of their leaves.

At the end of April they will begin to cabbage; they should then be looked over, and the most forward should have their leaves tied together; the ground also should be hoed, and more earth drawn up to their stems.

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*The Culture of LATE and RED CABBAGES for use
from July to February.*

Sow the seed early in March of the Late Sugar-loaf, Flat-sided, White Scotch, Round White Flat-headed, and Red Cabbages, in an open situation.

When the plants are four inches high, they must be transplanted upon other beds to about five inches distance from each other; the beginning of May draw out half, and let the others remain to grow larger.

Let them be planted in rows three feet asunder, and each plant at two feet and a half distance. In about a fortnight after, plant out the remainder, but throw away all the small weak plants.

Keep the ground clear from weeds, by frequent hoeings, and draw the earth up to their stems.

A second crop should be sown in May, and treated in the same manner; but when they are taken from the seed-bed, they should be pricked out upon a shady border, where they will thrive better than in a dry situation.

From these two sowings, and planting them out at different times, you may have a regular succession of Autumn and Winter Cabbages from about July to February.

When the large White Scotch is intended for the feeding of cattle, the rows should be three feet and a half asunder.

The Culture of SAVOY CABBAGES for use from October till March.

If Savoy is sown too early, many will run up to seed; about the middle of April, therefore, is a proper time to sow the first crop.

They

They must be sown in a very open situation, and pricked out to about five inches distance.

In May they must be planted out ; but it must not be near either trees, pales or walls, for they will run up with long weak stalks, and be devoured with flies and caterpillars. The distance should be the same as for Early Cabbages, two feet and a half the rows, and the plants about two feet asunder.

A second crop should be sown in May, and a third in June, and managed in the same manner as the other.

All the crops must be frequently hoed, and the earth drawn up to their stems, as they advance in growth, but particularly before Winter ; and they must be watched, to see that no caterpillars are upon them, for they will very soon destroy the whole crop.

These three crops will supply the table from October till March, unless the last crop should be destroyed by the frost, which sometimes happens. In January it will be necessary to examine these ; cut off any decayed leaves, and gently fork up the ground about them, and draw the earth to their stems.

The Culture of MILAN CABBAGES, BRUSSELS SPROUTS, and ANJOU CABBAGES, for use from February to May.

These three varieties of the Cabbage kind do not produce any heads, like other Cabbages, but a great number of sprouts from one upright stem. The Brussels grows from two to three feet, the Milan from three to four, and the Anjou from four to six feet high, before they push forth their flower-stems.

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They



18 THE GARDENER'S POCKET CALENDAR.

They may be sown the beginning of April, and the latter end of May; for it is necessary to have two crops, and treated exactly in the same manner as Savoy, except that the Anjou Cabbage, being of a larger growth, must be pricked out at about six inches square; and when planted out in rows, they should be at the distance of three feet, and the plants two feet asunder.

These should be planted in a very well-sheltered situation; and in November the earth should be thrown up six or eight inches high, to defend them against the wind, which will otherwise displace many of them.

In January they will require to be examined again, to have those set upright which have been displaced, and the earth to be well stirred with a three-tined fork or hoe, as now they will begin to shoot apace when the weather is mild.

The Culture of TURNEP-ROOTED CABBAGES, and CABBAGE-TURNEPS, for use from February to May.

The same culture is required for these two sorts, and they are used both for table and for feeding of cattle; the Cabbage-Turnep is more hardy than the other, and is seldom, if ever, hurt by the frost.

Sow a little seed the middle of April, and prick the plants out, when they are about four inches high, in rows about six inches by four.

About the beginning of May they may be planted out in rows two feet and a half wide, and the plants at two feet distance.

Whilst they are growing, they must be frequently hoed, which will greatly encrease the size of the Turnep; and
the

the Cabbage-Turnep must have earth drawn up in a ridge to support the stems, because the Turnep swells out from the stem, about a foot from the ground.

In May, towards the end of the month, sow the principal crop, which is designed both for food and fodder, when Turneps and other more tender sorts of Cabbages are gone, or destroyed by frosts; in that case these are a certain resource, and will be in use from February to May.

They require eight or nine months in coming to perfection, therefore you may easily calculate at what time of the Spring you would choose to have them for use; but if they be sown later than the beginning of June, they will not be strong enough before Winter to arrive at their full growth.

The method of raising the Seed of CABBAGES and SAVOYS.

Whilst Cabbages are growing, examine them, and mark some of the finest for raising seed from them, that they may not be gathered.

About the end of November pull them up, and hang them by their stalks in a shed, for three or four days, with their head downwards, that the water may drain out from between their leaves.

Choose a piece of ground which is sheltered from the wind, but not under the drip of trees; dig a trench about a foot wide; then cut down the sides of it even, and begin to place your Cabbages in it upright, at three feet asunder; and it must be so deep, that scarcely half the Cabbage is left out of the ground. After you have

opened a trench about three feet long, begin to plant a Cabbage, and throw the earth up to it; then at three feet distance plant another; and proceed in this manner till you have finished one row.

When one row is finished, begin to open another trench at three feet distance, or if for the large sort of Cabbages, at three feet and a half. If you begin at the contrary end of the next trench, the earth which comes out will fill up the trench of the first row; and proceed in this manner till all are planted.

No two sorts of Cabbages should be planted near together, for it will cause both sorts to degenerate, by the farina of the flowers intermixing by the wind, or by insects. The Red Cabbages in particular should be at a greater distance than any, from all other sorts, lest their colour should be made paler by intermixing their farina.

The Milan Cabbage, Brussels Sprouts, Anjou Cabbage, Cabbage-Turnep, and Turnep-rooted Cabbage, do not want transplanting, but to remain where they are planted; the finest of which should be marked, and no shoots at all gathered from them.

If the Winter proves severe, a little pea-haulm or straw, should be laid over the heads of the Cabbages to prevent their rotting; but it should be taken away when the frost is gone.

At Spring they will begin to shoot out their flower-stems; and if the season be very dry, it will be proper to give them some water over their heads, to preserve them from insects.

As they advance in height, some stakes and string will be necessary to prevent them from breaking down: and
they

they must be watched that the birds do not eat the seed : some twigs covered with bird-lime laid amongst it, will prevent them the best.

As the lower pods begin to ripen, if the small weak tops are cut off, it will greatly strengthen the rest ; for the seed produced from the extremities, will sooner run up to seed than the other, without cabbaging.

As the seed begins to ripen, let it be gathered, hung up in a shed to dry, then beaten out, and preserved in bags in a very dry place till it is wanted.

If you have a superfluity of any sorts more than you want for your own use, you will always find a ready sale for it, from the London Seedsmen, either for money, or in exchange for other seeds.

There is no method of cultivating land, which will yield so much profit as the raising of Kitchen-Garden seeds.

C A R R O T.

Their VARIETIES, and when fit for use.

1. The EARLY HORN CARROT, *on hot-beds in April.*
2. The EARLY RED CARROT, *in the open ground, May.*
3. The ORANGE CARROT, - } *June to May.*
4. The WHITE CARROT, - }

To have well-flavoured Carrots, the soil ought to be a sandy loam, enriched with some very rotten dung ; on this the Early Horn Carrot should be sown in the first open weather in January, on a south border.

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If some straw be spread over the ground after they are sown, it will forward them some days.

When they are about three inches high, weed them, and let them be thinned to about four inches distance.

Towards the end of February, or the beginning of March, is the proper time for sowing the principal crop of Carrots: the ground ought to be very well digged, at least fifteen inches deep, or the Carrots will be crooked, and consequently not well flavoured.

The seed should be mixed with some wet sand, and very well rubbed between the hands: in sowing it, take care to spread it very even; then let it be well trodden in, or the earth flattened with the back of the spade; afterwards rake it into the ground.

As soon as the plants have four leaves, let the ground be hoed with a hoe three inches wide, and leave the Carrots at near four inches distance.

In about a month afterwards they will want hoeing again, to cut down the weeds; and in June they will want hoeing for the third and last time. A small part of the bed may then remain at about five inches distance, to be thinned as you have occasion for them; but those intended for the full Winter crop should not be left nearer than eight or nine inches.

After this, they will not want any further hoeing, except cutting up some few straggling weeds, which may have been left amongst them.

In July some more seed may be sown, if you prefer having small young Carrots at the beginning of Winter, before the other large ones.

In

In November, as soon as the leaves are decayed, dig them up with a three-tined fork, and lay them in sand, in a place where the frost cannot reach them, and they will be fit for use during the Winter.

Besides these three general crops, if you choose young Carrots, you may sow a small bed every month of the year.

If you choose young Carrots early in Spring, some seed must be sown on a hot-bed the beginning of January.

The method of raising C A R R O T S for Cattle.

Carrots have also of late years been raised for feeding of Deer, and Cattle of all sorts. In that case, unless the ground is naturally of a sandy loam, it is not proper for them; and instead of being digged, it is generally ploughed for cheapness; but three or four ploughings will cost as much within a few shillings as digging; for it will be necessary to have one plough follow another in the same furrow, to stir the ground to a proper depth.

One pound and a half of seed is the usual quantity for an acre; and in order to spread it equally and thin, mix some wet sand with it. After it is sown, the ground must be gently harrowed, and when they are hoed for the last time, they should be left at nine or ten inches distance.

The method of raising CARROT-SEED.

Early in February, choose some of the finest, well-shaped, and deepest orange-coloured Carrots.

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Dig the ground above a foot deep, first spreading on it some rotten dung; then plant the Carrots in rows two feet asunder, and the rows two feet and a half distance from each other.

When the Carrots begin to shoot, give the ground a good hoeing, and repeat the hoeing as often as any weeds appear.

When they begin to flower, if it should be dry weather, water them twice a week, to make the feed-vessels swell; and when ripe, gather it, and hang it in a shed till quite dry; and then beat it out, and preserve it in a dry place till wanted.

C A U L I F L O W E R.

Their VARIETIES, and when fit for use.

1. The EARLY CAULIFLOWER, *April to June.*
2. The LATE CAULIFLOWER, *July to December.*

Of the Cauliflowers there is not any real variety, only that the Gardeners have selected the seed of those which have flowered very early in the Summer, and for their first crop, choose to raise them from the seed of such early sorts.

The Culture of CAULIFLOWERS under Glasses.

To have Cauliflowers early in May, the seed should be sown on very light, rich earth, about the twentieth of August; and that you may have two chances, sow some more seed three days after: if the weather be remarkably dry, it will want a few gentle waterings.

As soon as the plants have four leaves, let them be pricked out on another bed, at about five inches apart; and they will require shading and watering until they have taken root.

In October they will want planting out under bell or hand-glasses, on very rich dunged ground, and in a well-sheltered situation, or on a south border.

The glasses should be placed in rows four feet asunder, and each glass at three feet distance.

Let six of the strongest plants be put under each glass; and if any remain, plant them on a south border, or in a hot-bed frame.

At the end of January examine the plants, pick off decayed leaves, stir up the earth, and draw some of it to their stems.

The last week in February prepare a piece of very rich ground; on this let the Cauliflowers under the glasses be planted out, leaving only two of the strongest plants under each glass, and draw the earth up to their stems: let them be planted in rows three feet distance, and the plants two feet and half asunder; then sow the ground with Spinach and Radishes.

When the weather is mild in March, give them some air by propping up the glasses with bricks; and if a gentle warm shower should fall in the day-time, take off the glasses for a few hours.

As the plants advance in height, more earth should be drawn up to them, and four pieces of brick put under the glasses to give them more room.

When the leaves begin to press much against the top of the glasses, they must be taken entirely away; and

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as any of the flowers begin to appear, gently break down some leaves to protect them from the weather.

Let some few of the earliest, hardest, and whitest Cauliflowers be marked for seed ; and from time to time let the earth be stirred about them, and drawn up to their stems.

It will be necessary to water them a few times, if it be dry weather, when the flowers begin to appear ; some few of which will be fit to cut the end of April, and the rest in May and June.

In case most of the plants should be killed by frost, a hot-bed must be made in January or February, and seed sown on it.

The Culture of SUMMER and AUTUMNAL CAULIFLOWERS.

The former crop of Cauliflowers will supply the table to June ; but in order to have a succession of them till Winter, it will be necessary to have three more crops sown in March, April and May.

In March a gentle hot-bed should be made, and some seed sown on it ; and if the season be very cold, when the plants want pricking out, they must be planted on another hot-bed ; but if the weather be very mild, plant them out upon a fourth border.

At the end of April they may be planted out where they are to remain, in rows three feet asunder, and the plants at two feet and a half distant.

In April a second crop must be sown in the open ground, and a third in May.

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They will all require the same treatment, of being pricked out from the seed-bed, and then planted out, and will more often want hoeing, as the weeds grow faster. They should also be planted out in a moister situation, which will make them produce larger heads.

It is always proper to sow a few Radishes amongst Cauliflowers, to prevent their being eaten with the flies.

C E L E R Y.

Its VARIETIES, and when fit for use.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. The ITALIAN UPRIGHT CELERY, | } From end
of Aug.
to May. |
| 2. The SOLID-STALKED ITALIAN CELERY, | |
| 3. CELERIAC or TURNIP-ROOTED CELERY, | |

Celery should be sown at three different times, to have a regular succession of it. The first crop, which will be fit for eating from the end of August to October, must be sown on a hot-bed in March; the second, in the open ground in April, will last from October to January; and the third crop sown in May, will come in after January and continue till April, or, if the Spring be late, till May.

Prepare a gentle hot-bed in **May**, and sow the Celery-seed moderately thick on it; for from its being a small seed most persons sow it too thick, nor are the plants so strong as when sown thinner.

At the end of April, the plants must be pricked out on a south border of light, rich earth, at about three inches square; but draw out first the largest only, and
let

let the others remain about ten days longer: then draw some more out to give the rest room, and let the rest remain another ten days before they are pricked out; but the very small ones are not worth planting.

The beginning of June, the plants first pricked out will be fit to plant, which at this time of the year should be in a moist situation.

Dig a trench ten inches wide, and about nine inches deep; throw some of the earth out on each side, and loosen the earth at the bottom of the trench; at three feet distance make others in the same manner. Cut off just the ends of the fibres, and the tops of the long leaves; then plant them at about six inches from each other; when planted, water them, and continue it till they have taken root.

As the plants advance in height, the earth should be drawn to them by degrees, so as not to cover the tops of the leaves; but the ground must be first hoed, and the weeds raked off.

Plant out the other in the same manner, when you see it is of a proper height; and pull up any which you see running up to seed, which many will do of this first sowing.

In April sow more seed in the open ground, which must be treated in the same manner, of being divided into three different plantings in the months of July and August, and will be fit for eating from October to January; but after it is sufficiently blanched, it will not keep good above three weeks, or a month.

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The Upright and the Solid-stalked require the same culture, their difference only being in the solidity of the stalk.

The Celeriac or Turnep-rooted must be sown and managed exactly in the same manner, except that when you plant it out, it must be in shallow drills, and in rows at only eighteen inches asunder ; for this will only require one earthing up, which should not be done till the roots have acquired their full growth.

At the end of May the last sowing must be performed, which will be fit for use from January to April or May.

Sow it on an east border, and in July prick it out. About September some of it will be fit to plant out ; which must be performed in the same manner as directed before ; but if the plants are seven or eight inches asunder, they will be larger than when planted closer.

In October finish planting ; which for all this last crop should be in a dry situation, to prevent its rotting in Winter.

When you earth it up, do it in dry weather ; and take care not to put any of the earth into the center of the leaves, which would spoil the Celery.

When the frost sets in severe, cover the tops of the ridges with straw or peas-haulm, that you may more readily come at it ; but at the beginning of frost which appears as if it would continue, dig up a large quantity, and lay the roots in some earth or sand within doors.

In January take the opportunity of a dry day, and earth up the Celery for blanching, as you see occasion ; and repeat it frequently, and with a little earth at a time.

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To raise CELERY-SEED.

In February choofe out fome of the beft and ftrongeft plants, which have not been much blanched.

Plant them in a rich, moift foil, at about a foot afunder, and in rows at eighteen inches diftance.

Let them be frequently hoed when any weeds appear; and as foon as they begin to flower, let them be fupported with ftakes to prevent their being broken with the wind, and water them if the weather be very dry about July, at which time the feed begins to be formed.

In Auguft the feeds will be ripe; when it muft be cut in a dry day, and after lying in a fhed to be fully dried, muft then be beaten out, and kept for ufe.

Plenty of Celery-feed is a very great conveniency to have; for either at fea, or in the Summer, when there are no Celery-roots, it is ready to put into foups, after it is a little bruifed, and you will find a very ftrong flavour of the Celery.

C H A R D O N, OR C A R D O N.

Fit for Ufe from September to December.

There is but one fort of Chardons, which muft be fown in March very thin, and watered in dry weather; foon after the plants come up, hoe them, and leave them about fix inches apart to gather ftrength.

Chooſe a moift fituation, and in June tranſplant them into rows three feet and half afunder, and let the interval betwixt each row be at leaſt five feet, becauſe in that ſome other crop may be raiſed.

After they are planted, they muſt be watered until they have taken root, and the weeds conſtantly hoed down, to encourage the growth of the plants.

As

C H A R D O N.—C H E R V I L.—C H I V E S. 31

As they advance in height, draw earth up to them; and when arrived at their full growth, the leaves should be tied up with a hay-band, to prevent the earth from falling into the center ; and then the earth should be drawn almost up to the top of the leaves.

After they have been earthed up about five weeks, they will be sufficiently blanched for use.

As they will not remain long good after being blanched, it will be proper to earth up a few at a time, in order to have a regular succession of them.

Towards December, cover the tops of the plants which remain, with straw or peas-haulm, to protect them from the frost.

C H E R V I L.

For Use from March to October.

Begin sowing the first crop in February in any soil or situation ; let it be kept clean from weeds, and that is all the cultivation which it requires.

To have it constantly young, repeat sowing it every Month till August ; sow some then, in a warm situation, and it will come in early in Spring.

Leave a little of it uncut to raise some seed from it.

C H I V E S, OR C I V E S.

For Use from February to November.

Chives are propagated by parting of their roots in March, when they should be planted on a bed about ten inches asunder.

Keep

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Keep them clean from weeds, and when they almost touch each other, dig them up, and plant them afresh.

Every Spring the ground between them should be digged, and some fresh earth spread over them.

C L A R Y.

For Use from May to September.

Sow the seed in March, thin the plants soon after they come up ; in April plant them out in beds, at two feet distance in the rows, and one foot asunder.

C O L E W O R T.

For Use from November till May.

The true sort of Colewort is now but seldom sown in gardens ; instead of it, they sow the seed of any of the early sorts of Cabbages, particularly the Early Sugar-loaf, which is much sweeter and better tasted than the Common Colewort.

The seed should be sown at the end of June on beds four feet wide ; thin them in July, and leave them at four inches asunder : in September they will be fit to remove ; when they should be planted in rows a foot apart, and the plants eight inches asunder.

The first crop will be fit for use in November ; when if you take up every other row, and leave only every third plant in the other row, the rest may be left for Cabbages at Spring.

When cultivated in large fields, they are planted irregularly at about ten inches asunder ; and according

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as the demand is, are either all pulled up to sell as Coleworts, or some are left for Cabbages. Planted in that manner, one acre will contain about fifty thousand plants; but if planted in rows at twelve inches by eight, exactly 57740 plants; and these are retailed in London for one penny a bunch, generally containing twenty plants.

The first crop will be fit to pull up in November.

At the end of July sow another crop; thin these in August, and leave them four inches asunder: in September these may be planted out as the others, and they will be fit for use in January; and you may continue drawing them till April or May, at which time many of them will begin to form small Cabbages.

C O R N - S A L L A D.

For Use from February to September.

August is the proper time for sowing it, to have the plants early in the Spring; soon after they come up, hoe them to about three or four inches distance.

In February these will be fit to gather, then sow more seed; and if you choose to have a succession of young plants, a little seed should be sown every month during the Summer.

D

CRESS.

C R E S S.

Its VARIETIES, and when fit for Use.

1. GARDEN CRESS,
2. CURLED-LEAVED GARDEN CRESS,
3. BROAD-LEAVED GARDEN CRESS,

} From Septem-
ber to May.

All the three sorts require the same culture, but the Common Garden Cress is what is generally sown.

It may be used as a small Sallad all the year, being so easily propagated; but from May to September, whilst there is plenty of Lettuces, it is not so much regarded.

From September to March it must be sown on a gentle hot-bed, and will be fit for use in about a week after sowing; but as it soon gets too old for eating, a little should be sown every week.

In March sow it in the open ground; and if the ground be covered with a matt till the seeds begin to appear, it will forward it some days.

Let some of it remain ungathered for seed, and which should be sown thinner, than when it is intended for eating.

Mustard, Sallad, Radish and Rape are generally sown at the same time for small Sallading.

C U C U M B E R.

Their VARIETIES, and when fit for use.

1. The EARLY PRICKLY CUCUMBER, March to June.
2. The LONG PRICKLY CUCUMBER,
3. The CLUSTERED CUCUMBER,
4. The GREEN TURKEY CUCUMBER,
5. The WHITE TURKEY CUCUMBER,

} In open ground
from June to Sep.
On hot-beds from
June to Septem.

There is no one Vegetable, in which the art and skill of a gardener are so much required, as in raising of early

Cucumbers,

Cucumbers, and on which they so much value themselves.

These plants require about three months cultivation after you begin making your hot-beds, before you can cut any Cucumbers; therefore you must fix the time accordingly: but if you have not a hot-house, the first week in March is as soon as you can with ease raise them; therefore I shall give directions accordingly.

The Culture of CUCUMBERS on Hot-beds.

The Early Prickly Cucumber is the sort proper for sowing for the first crop. At the end of December prepare dung for a hot-bed: when it has a proper degree of heat, which will be about the first week in January, the seed must be sown in large pots; when the plants are about three days old, transplant them into small pots, and put only one in each pot; as soon as they have four or five rough leaves, they may be planted out upon another hot-bed, which must be preparing some days beforehand; and as soon as you find the bed in a proper degree of heat, plant four plants in each light.

That you may not want plants, it is proper to sow a little seed every week; for at this time of the year many of the plants miscarry while young.

When the heat of the bed begins to decline, some fresh hot dung must be laid round it, to renew the heat; and as soon as the plants begin to put out runners, peg them down with small sticks.

Fresh earth must be added from time to time, until it is near ten inches thick; they must also have some wa-

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ter given them, but very little at once ; and in the middle of the day, when it is quite mild, the glasses must be propped up to admit some air.

It will require about one cart-load of dung to each light at this season ; and the bed should be made in a warm situation, on dry ground, and fenced in with a reed fence.

The Culture of CUCUMBERS under Hand or Bell-glasses.

Make a moderate hot-bed the end of March, and sow some seed of the Long Prickly Cucumber as before, in large pots ; and as soon as the rough leaves appear, they must be transplanted into small pots, one in each.

At the end of April prepare some hot dung, in the proportion of one load to every six glasses. Make it into a bed about two feet wide, and ten inches thick, and then cover it with four inches of earth.

Place your glasses on the bed at three feet and a half distance from each other, and the next day the earth will be warm enough to receive the plants ; draw it up into a little hill, and hollow it in the middle in shape of a basin ; then put four plants in each, and water them with water a little warm, and shade them until they have taken root.

As the weather encreases in warmth, raise up the glasses a little to give them air by degrees, in the middle of the day : when the plants have nearly filled the glasses, prop them up on the south side with a forked stick.

This method will enure them by degrees to the open air ; then prop up the glasses with three bricks, which will keep the plants some little time longer within them.

If

If the weather proves mild and warm at the end of May, the plants must be gently turned down from under the glasses; but first dig up the ground round them; and the glasses should be firmly propped up with bricks about four inches high, to prevent the plants from being bruised.

In very dry weather they will require some water; and this is all the care they will require further, except laying the runners in regular order, as they are produced.

The beginning of July the glasses may be taken away, and from this plantation you will be furnished with Cucumbers from June till September.

The Culture of CUCUMBERS in the open Ground.

When the weather is settled towards the end of May, dig a bed two feet and a half wide, of rich earth, and at every three feet and a half form a little basin with your hands, about a foot over. In these scatter eight or ten seeds, at three or four inches asunder; press each down with your finger, that they may be covered about half an inch thick, and water them gently, if the weather be very dry, till the plants appear.

As soon as the rough leaf appears, pull up some of the weak plants, and leave only four of the strongest in each hole; stir the ground with a small hoe, and draw up the earth to their flanks.

They will afterwards want very little care more, except some water in dry weather, and to have the runners laid regularly as they are produced.

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From this last crop you will have Cucumbers from August till the frost kills the plants.

The Culture of TURKEY CUCUMBERS.

The Long Green and White Turkey Cucumbers do not arrive at their full growth, in which their excellence consists, being frequently above a foot long, and the flesh very firm, without the assistance of a hot-bed.

This must be made in the same manner as for the first crop, but need not be made till the end of March, and managed exactly in the same manner.

These Cucumbers are still improved in their length, flavor, and solidity, if the hot-bed be made near to a south wall, and when the weather is enough settled to admit the runners to be in the open air, if they are nailed up against the wall, with woollen shreds.

To raise CUCUMBER Seed.

So much depends on the goodness of the Seed for Cucumbers, that you cannot be too careful in that point.

The seed for the early crop should be raised by reserving a few of the earliest fruit, which are fair, handsome and well-shaped, and which are produced very near the stem.

The last crop is too late to ripen; therefore the seed must be saved from those planted out under the bell and hand-glasses, and the same care taken in the choice of the fruit: but if you set a few plants on a south border, and about one foot from the wall, the runners can be trained up against it, and nailed up with woollen shreds.

From

From these mark some of the best shaped, and such as grow near to the stem, and let them remain on the vines until they are perfectly ripe.

When they are gathered, place them against a wall upright, and let them remain there until the outside begins to decay; then cut them open, and scrape out the pulp and seed into a tub.

Stir it every day for about a week until you find the pulp quite rotten; then pour some water upon it, which will cause the scum to rise to the top, and the seed will fall to the bottom. When you have poured water on it two or three times, you will find the seed perfectly free from pulp; then spread it out upon a mat thin, and in two or three days it will be perfectly dry; when it must be put into bags, and kept for use.

Cucumber seed is best to be three or four years old before it is sown.

D I L L.

The seed may be sown either in February or September, but the Autumn is best. Sow it on a light soil; and soon after the plants come up, hoe them to eight or ten inches distance, and keep them clean from weeds; and when the seed is ripe, let it be gathered, and kept for use.

E N D I V E.

Its VARIETIES, and when fit for use.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. The WHITE CURLED ENDIVE, | } From August
to May. |
| 2. The GREEN CURLED ENDIVE, | |
| 3. The BROAD-LEAVED ENDIVE, | |

All the three varieties require the same culture; but as the Green is the most hardy, more of that should be

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sown for the Winter crop; and three different crops must be sown in May, June, and July, to be properly supplied with it from August to April or May.

The Culture of ENDIVE for Autumn.

The seed should be sown the middle of May on a cool border; and soon after the plants appear, they should be hoed to the distance of three or four inches asunder, to prevent their being drawn up weak, for most persons sow this seed too thick.

At the end of June, draw out some of the strongest plants, and plant them in rows at a foot square; when you find them nearly at their full growth, begin to tie up some of them to blanch, and pull up all the plants which begin to shew their flower-stems, for many of them will at this time of the year, and let others be planted in their stead.

From this sowing you may make three different plantings, and it will supply your table till the end of September.

The Culture of ENDIVE for Winter.

For the second crop, for use from October to the end of December, the seed should be sown the middle of June, but in a larger quantity, as now it will not run up to seed, and must be hoed and weeded as the other.

At the end of July, you may begin to plant out some of the strongest plants, at one foot asunder, and the remainder in August at two different plantings; but at the last, leave some of the weak ones, for they are not worth planting.

ENDIVE. — ESCHALOT. 41

In September, the first will be fit to tie up, or to have tiles laid on it; and continue blanching some of it every fortnight, and this will supply you to the end of December.

The Culture of ENDIVE for Spring.

The third crop, which is to furnish you from about December or January to May, must be sown in July in an open situation, and very thin, that the plants may be strong, and sow double the quantity of the last crop.

As weeds grow very fast in the Autumn, let it be frequently weeded, and the plants left at least at four inches distance, that they may be strong before planted out.

A fourth border must be chosen to plant out this last crop upon; or if you have not room there, throw up some ridges near two feet high, and plant it on the south side of them, in November.

As this is wanted, part of it must be tied up to blanch, about every three weeks, to have a regular succession of it; and in February and March, that on the ridges, if not killed by the frost, must be planted out to be blanched.

In March, a few of the strongest plants should be planted in rows two feet asunder to stand for seed, and if more than one row, not nearer than at three feet distance.

ESCHALOT.

Eschalots must be planted in drills in a moist situation in February or March, about nine inches asunder, and each root at three inches distance; but if very small, at two.

During

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During the time of their growth, the weeds must be constantly cut down; and when their leaves are quite decayed, the roots must be taken up, laid in a place to dry, all the earth and fibres pulled off, and when quite cleaned, put into bags.

F E N N E L.

This feed may be sown either in February or September, in any spare part of the garden. The plants must be thinned, so as not to be more than eighteen inches asunder.

Unless the seeds are wanted for a medicinal use, the shoots should be constantly cut down, to have fresh young shoots, and to prevent the plants from spreading over the garden, if the seeds be permitted to ripen.

F I N O C H I O.

For use from July to November.

This plant is rather tender, and will not endure frost, therefore should not be sown before the end of March, in drills eighteen inches asunder, and the seeds at two inches distance.

After the plants appear, thin them, and do not leave them nearer than about four inches.

When they are arrived at nearly their full growth, they should not be left closer than about eight inches, to increase the size of the item; then draw the earth up to it to blanch it, and in about three weeks it will be sufficiently blanched.

Fresh

GARLIC. — HORSE-RADISH. 43

Fresh seed should be sown every three weeks till the beginning of August ; but the last crop must be covered with pea-straw to protect it from the frost, and by that method it may be continued good till November.

G A R L I C.

Prepare a bed in a moist situation in February, and plant the cloves or bulbs in rows, at about four inches distance, and the rows six inches asunder.

Keep the ground clear from weeds ; and towards the beginning of June tie up the leaves in knots, which will prevent their running to seed, and encrease the size of the bulbs.

In July, when the leaves begin to wither, take up the roots, clean them from the earth, tie them together in bunches, and hang them up in a dry room for use.

H O R S E - R A D I S H.

To have straight, fine, long roots, the ground should be digged near two feet deep, in either February or October. Procure a quantity of offsets, with a bud to each, two or three inches long.

A trench must then be made ten inches deep, into which the offsets must be placed with the bud uppermost, about five inches asunder, and afterwards covered with the earth which was taken out.

When one trench is finished, begin another at a foot distance, till the whole be planted.

Two years after it is planted, the roots will be fit for use ; and by this method the roots will be long and straight, without any small side-roots.

H Y S S O P.

H Y S S O P.

About March sow the seed of Hyssop in dry sandy ground; when the plants are two or three inches high, transplant them on beds at two feet square, and twice a year dig the ground between them, and keep the ground constantly free from weeds.

It may also be raised by slips, which should be planted at the same distance.

J E R U S A L E M A R T I C H O K E.

Plant the roots in February or March, at about two feet asunder each way; if they be large, cut them into pieces with an eye or bud to each, but middle-sized roots may be planted whole.

Hoe the weeds up, whenever they appear; and after the leaves are decayed in Autumn, take the roots up, and preserve them for use in sand till Spring.

K I D N E Y, O R, F R E N C H B E A N.

The VARIETIES of KIDNEY BEANS, and when fit for use.

D W A R F K I D N E Y B E A N S.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. The EARLY WHITE, | } June to July. |
| 2. The EARLY YELLOW, | |
| 3. The CANTERBURY, | } July to August. |
| 4. The BATTERSEA, | |
| 5. The SPECKLED, | } July to Octob. |
| 6. The CREAM-COLOURED, | |
| And some few other VARIETIES. | |

CLIMBING

KIDNEY, OR, FRENCH BEAN. 45

CLIMBING KIDNEY BEANS.

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. The SCARLET-FLOWERING, | } From August to
October. |
| 2. The WHITE-FLOWERING, | |
| 3. The LARGE DUTCH, | |

And some few other VARIETIES.

The Culture of DWARF KIDNEY BEANS.

The Early White and Early Yellow Kidney Beans may be planted on a dry soil, and in a warm situation, about the middle of March.

Make drills at two feet and a half distance, and drop the Beans about an inch asunder. In about a fortnight after examine them; and if you find most of them rotten, which sometimes happens in very wet weather, plant more directly.

Soon after they are out of the ground, draw the earth up to their stems, and continue doing it as they advance in height.

If much cold rain falls in April, it will be necessary to plant some every week, of such sort as you choose; and repeat it every three weeks till August; but these later crops should be in a moister situation, except the last in August, which should be in a South border. These will produce Beans till the frost destroys them.

The Culture of CLIMBING KIDNEY BEANS.

All the sorts of Climbing Kidney Beans must either be planted against a wall, and have a string to each plant, or else be supported by poles.

If sown against a wall, draw a drill six inches from it, and drop the Beans about three inches asunder; but this must not be before the beginning of May. If

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If cultivated in the open ground, make two drills at twelve inches distance, and plant the beans at three inches asunder ; leave a space of five feet, and make two other drills, until the whole ground be planted : as soon as the plants appear, draw earth up to their stems, but not so high as to touch the leaves ; and repeat this two or three times, as you see occasion for the doing it.

As soon as the plants are about four or five inches high, the poles or strings must be applied to them ; and as they begin to twine, they will now and then require a little assistance.

After this they will want no further care except watering in very dry weather, and the earth to be drawn up to them in a ridge as high as their first two leaves.

To save the Seeds of KIDNEY-BEANS.

Leave a few rows of the Dwarf sorts without gathering any of them, and pinch off the buds of the last flowers to strengthen the first Beans of the Climbing sorts ; leave some of the first Beans near the ground ungathered, for the later ones will not ripen their seeds.

L E E K.

The VARIETIES, and when fit for use.

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. The NARROW-LEAVED LEEK, | } From October
to May. |
| 2. The BROAD-LEAVED LEEK, | |

The Broad-leaved or London Leek is so much preferable to the other, that the Narrow-leaved ought never to be planted out, if by chance any should come up amongst the seed.

There

There are two methods of cultivating Leeks. One, by sowing an equal quantity of Onion and Leek seed together in February or March ; and when the Onions are taken off in August, the Leeks have then the whole ground to grow upon.

Another method is, to sow them on beds five feet wide, with a path of one foot betwixt each bed, and in June to transplant them in rows one foot asunder, and each plant at six inches distance. This method is preferable, for by transplanting, they are much larger.

In April they will want weeding and hoeing, and should then be left at about four inches asunder.

About June and July they must be transplanted, and watered, if no rain falls, until they have taken root ; after which they will require no further culture, except a slight hoeing about September, to cut down the weeds, and stir the surface of the ground, which will help to improve their size.

To raise the Seed of LEEKS.

In February or March look over your crop, and mark some of the finest and strongest plants for seed ; pull up the others, and dig the ground round them : during the Summer, they will require hoeing now and then ; and when the heads begin to be heavy, and appear to be in danger of breaking their stalks, some stakes and string must be applied to support them.

Examine the seed when it is nearly ripe, and after you have gathered it, lay it under a shed to dry, till it is fit to thresh out ; and when cleaned, preserve it in a dry place in bags till wanted.

L E T-

L E T T U C E.

The VARIETIES, and when each sort is fit for use.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. The FORCING CABBAGE LET-
TUCE, | } From Octo-
ber to April. |
| 2. The HAMMERSMITH GREEN, | |
| 3. The CABBAGE LETTUCE, | } From Octo-
ber to May. |
| 4. The BROWN DUTCH LETTUCE, | |
| 5. The CILICIA LETTUCE, | } From April
to October. |
| 6. The IMPERIAL LETTUCE, | |
| 7. The ROMAN LETTUCE, | |
| 8. The RED CAPUCHIN LETTUCE, | |
| 9. The GREEN CAPUCHIN LETTUCE, | |
| 10. The WHITE COS LETTUCE, | |
| 11. The BLACK COS LETTUCE, | |
| 12. The SPOTTED COS LETTUCE, | |
| 13. The SPOTTED ALEPPO LETTUCE, | |
| 14. The ROYAL LETTUCE, | |

There are such Varieties of Lettuces, that it is scarce possible to describe them; nor can you easily procure the seeds; but the above are found in most seed-shops, with some few other sorts.

To force CABBAGE LETTUCES in Winter.

If you choose to be at the trouble and expence of a hot-bed with some lights, you may have Lettuces very well cabbaged during the Winter and Spring months, from October till April.

Procure the seed of the right sort of Forcing Cabbage Lettuce, or else your labour will be lost; sow it in August; and when they have five or six leaves, prick them out from the seed-bed, and plant them on a south border at about six inches asunder.

As

At the end of September make a hot-bed, and when the bed is in a proper degree of heat, with about six inches of earth laid on it, take up the Lettuces carefully with a semicircular trowel with balls of earth to them, and plant them about nine inches asunder. Begin at the back row of the frame, and plant the largest first; for by that method they will be first gathered regularly, and leave room for some other crops directly to occupy the frame, whilst the others are coming forward.

Plant each Lettuce on a little hillock, to give an opportunity of adding some fresh earth to them to make the bed quite level, before they cover the whole bed with their leaves, which they will do, before they are fit to gather.

As the bed declines in heat, add fresh dung to the sides, and in the middle of fine days a little air must be admitted, by propping up the glass.

Frequently stir the earth up with your fingers, and add fresh by degrees, till you have made the surface of the bed even, and the leaves begin to touch each other; and water them as you see occasion, but give them but little at a time.

When you begin to gather them, pull up every other, which will give you an opportunity of stirring up the earth, and taking some of it out, and bringing in fresh in its room.

When you have entirely cleared two rows, in the middle of a warm day take out the earth to the dung, fill it up again with fresh, and then plant it with more Lettuces from those left on the South border, which will be bringing forward to force on the next hot-bed.

According to the time that you take in consuming those on the first hot-bed, you must calculate to prepare another hot-bed ; but you must allow for their not growing so fast in the middle of Winter, as at the beginning of it. As fast as you gather them in the hot-bed, replace the vacancy with others from the south border ; by which your bed will be constantly occupied, and it will also be very convenient for sowing small Sallading in it, and for planting some mint.

About the end of November, those left on the south border as a reserve for forcing, should be covered with a frame and glass, or at least with hoops and mats ; but before the frosts set in, in January, they must at all events be either transplanted upon the first hot-bed, as the other Lettuces give room, or covered with glass where they stand.

When you have gathered about half of the first crop, you should prepare in the same manner for making a second hot-bed, and planting it ; but as the weather about December and January, is much colder than when you made the first hot-bed, there should be more dung to make the bed thicker, and it will require to be lined oftener with fresh.

During the Winter, the beds must be constantly attended to, and whilst you have an opportunity before they cover the whole bed, frequently stir up the earth with your fingers, and constantly take off any damaged or decayed leaves.

A third bed should be made about January, and from these three, you will be supplied all the Winter from October to April.

The

The number of Lettuces you choose to gather every week, must determine the number of lights you are to employ, as from each Lettuce occupying a square of nine inches, or eighty-one square inches, you may very readily calculate it, as each light, if it be four feet wide and five long, will contain exactly thirty-five Lettuces.

To raise LETTUCES for Winter and Spring use.

At the beginning of August sow some seed of the Cabbage, Hammer-smith Green, Brown Dutch, and White Cos Lettuce-seed on a south border; repeat sowing more seed in the middle and at the latter end of the month, that you may have plenty of plants.

Thin them as soon as they have four or five leaves, and do not leave them nearer than three inches; at the end of September or beginning of October, draw up several more, and do not leave any nearer than five inches asunder. Plant these under a frame covered with glass, placed on a south border, at about four inches distance; or if you have not glasses to spare, then cover them in frosty weather with mats.

If you perceive any of them to go off suddenly and appear withered, search under them, and you will find a grub has eaten it, which if not caught, will soon destroy many more.

Examine those in the frame frequently during the Winter, and take away any weeds or decayed leaves, and stir the earth up with your fingers.

In February when the severe frost is over, examine into the condition of the Lettuces; if many are alive, they must be thinned to about ten inches asunder, and

those you draw out, planted in a warm situation; but if most of them be killed, which sometimes happens in severe Winters, sow some seed immediately on a hot-bed, to replace them.

The Cos Lettuces are more tender than the others, therefore they are frequently killed when the others escape; but being more esteemed, it is proper to have some of them; and in April if their leaves are tied up, it will help them forward some days.

To raise LETTUCES for Summer and Autumn use.

Early in February sow the seed of the Cabbage, Hammer-smith Green, and Brown Dutch Lettuces on a south border; and as soon as they have four or five leaves, thin them to three inches asunder. Or, at the end of March, or beginning of April, draw out some of them, and leave the rest at about eight inches asunder, and plant the others out at about ten inches distance.

It is necessary to repeat sowing some of the same seed about twice more in the month; but at the end of it sow any of the other sorts, which you prefer best.

Continue sowing some seed every month till August; but after April it should be sown in an open situation, and not near either walls, pales, hedges or trees, for they will draw them up weak.

Constantly attend the seed-beds, and never let the weeds overtop the Lettuces, for that will draw them up so weak, that they will not bear transplanting, nor cabbage well. For the Summer crops, the Cos, Cilicia and other sorts should be planted out a foot distance from each other.

To raise LETTUCE Seed.

The flower-buds and seed-vessels of Lettuces being very liable to be mildewed in Autumn, before the seed is fully ripe, it is necessary for that reason to be careful where they are planted.

A south border is the best situation, and it should be laid a foot higher towards the wall than at the edge: if that cannot be spared, throw up a ridge in a warm but open situation, fronting the south.

In May, when your Lettuces are about four or five inches high, choose out some of the finest and truest of the kinds you intend to cultivate, and plant them in double rows at one foot asunder, across the border, and leave an interval of two feet before you plant another double row.

By leaving an interval so wide, the sun will shine straight through the rows, which in Autumn will help to prevent the mildew; nor need this interval be kept unoccupied, as till August you may use it for a seed-bed for several plants.

During their growth, the ground should be frequently hoed, and particularly when the flower-buds begin to appear, to encourage them at that crisis as much as possible.

If the extent of your ground will allow it, not more than one sort should be planted within several yards of each other, that they may not intermix by their farina, and cause them to degenerate.

As the seed begins to ripen, gather it, and lay it under a shed or in a greenhouse to dry; for if you leave it to gather all at once, a great part will be shed.

This seed is frequently very scarce and dear, except the Common Cabbage Lettuce; therefore, whenever you have any overplus of it, the seedsmen will readily buy it. And you should contrive to have seed of some sorts to spare, to exchange for those you have not an opportunity of raising; for it is very bad management not to have plenty of seeds of your own, without the expence of buying fresh every year; and your own you can be certain of being true, when you cannot depend on others.

M A R J O R A M.

Its VARIETIES, and when fit for use.

1. POT or WINTER MARJORAM, *March to Novem.*
2. SWEET or SUMMER MARJORAM, *May to Septem.*

The Winter or Pot Marjoram is a perennial-rooted plant, and is propagated by parting the roots. March or April is the properest time for doing it, when they should be planted on beds four feet wide with other pot-herbs, and placed a foot asunder.

Every Spring and Autumn, dig the ground betwixt the roots, and renew the plantation every three years, by parting the roots, and planting the youngest shoots which have roots to them.

The Sweet or Summer Marjoram is an annual plant, and must be sown on a gentle hot-bed in March, or in the open ground in a warm situation in April.

Weed

Weed them carefully soon after they appear, and when about three inches high, plant them out on a bed at six inches distance ; water and shade them till they have taken root, and keep them clean from weeds. When in full perfection, before the flowers are all opened, take some of it up, dry it in the shade, and preserve it in paper bags for use in Winter.

M A R Y G O L D.

1. The SINGLE MARYGOLD.
2. The DOUBLE MARYGOLD.
3. The LEMON-COLOURED MARYGOLD.

*The FLOWERS are in the greatest perfection in
May and June.*

To have fine large Double Marygolds, some of the largest should be marked, which blow first, and their seed saved ; but the virtues of the single flowers are the strongest.

In either August or March, prepare a bed five feet wide, and in length according to the quantity you choose to cultivate : if for pot-herbs only, a small bed will be sufficient ; but if for the juice of the flowers to put into cheese, then several beds will be required.

Sow the seed very thin, or if you choose to have the plants appear regular, make drills a foot asunder ; when the plants have four or five leaves, thin them to a foot distance at least, and constantly keep them clean from weeds.

If you choose to dry some of the flowers, gather them about May or June, in the forenoon, as soon as the Sun

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has dried up the dew, but not in the middle of the day, and lay them in a shady place ; when perfectly dry, put them in paper bags for use.

When they have nearly done flowering, pull up most of them ; for if you let them remain to perfect their seeds, they will spread over the ground, and cause you trouble afterwards.

M E L O N.

Their VARIETIES, and when fit for use.

- | | | |
|----------------------------|-------|------------------|
| 1. MUSK MELON, | - - - | } May to July. |
| 2. SMALL PORTUGAL MELON, | - - - | |
| 3. ROMAN MELON, | - - - | } June to Sep. |
| 4. BLACK GALLOWAY MELON, | - - - | |
| 5. EARLY CANTALEUPE MELON, | - - - | |
| 6. ROCK CANTALEUPE MELON, | - - - | July to October. |

The Culture of EARLY MELONS.

There are several other Varieties, but the above are some of the most proper for this climate ; and if you choose them very early, they must be sown in February, or else in March, as they are about four months in coming to perfection from the time of sowing.

Procure some good seed of the small sorts for the first crop, three or four years old, which is the proper age for it to be sown at.

A hot-bed must be made as for cucumbers, or one already made for them will do ; in this plunge some small pots filled with loamy earth, enriched with rotten dung, of which you ought to have a sufficient quantity prepared,

pared, according to the number of Melons you intend to raise.

Put two seeds into each pot, and after the plants have appeared about three days, they must be transplanted in the same pot; choose the strongest plant to be left, then shake out half the earth, and lay the plant sloping in the pot, and cover the stalk near half an inch thick with earth; if the other be not very strong, throw it away, and continue sowing once a week that you may have plenty of plants, for early in the season many go off suddenly.

If the heat of the bed declines, add fresh dung around it; and before that heat is gone, prepare another bed to remove the pots to.

When the plants have four leaves, pinch off the end of the shoots, to cause them to throw out runners; then prepare another hot-bed, and lay earth over it, of loam and rotten dung about four inches thick, with a little hill under each light, about fifteen or sixteen inches thick.

As soon as you think that the bed is in a proper degree of heat, stir up the earth with your hands, that you may know whether it is of a proper warmth, and place two plants upon each hill; water them a little, and by degrees as they grow, encrease the earth till it is of equal thickness all over the bed.

When they have two or three joints, the ends must again be pinched, to make them throw out more runners, by which you will soon fill your bed; the earth also must be frequently stirred up, and a little water given occasionally, but very sparingly.

As

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As the runners come out, place them regularly ; and as soon as the fruit begins to shew itself, look over them frequently, and let only one strong fruit remain upon each runner, which must be pinched off at the third joint above the fruit ; this will cause it to set, and all the weak runners must be constantly taken off, as fast as they appear.

In very hot weather, the glassess will want to be covered with matts in the middle of the day, especially if a sufficient quantity of earth has not been laid upon the dung.

Lay a piece of glazed tile, slate, or china under each Melon, which will forward it in ripening ; they should also now and then be gently turned to ripen more equally.

At the end of May the fruit will begin to ripen, therefore look at them every morning, and what appears to be ready, gather, before the Sun has shined much to heat them, but never cut them in the middle of the day : afterwards lay them in a cool dry place till wanted.

If you choose to have Melons very late, sow another crop of these in May, and treat them in the same manner.

The Culture of CANTALEUPE MELONS, for the principal Summer crop.

The Cantaleupe Melon is the sort which is generally cultivated for the principal crop ; this should be sown the middle or end of March, in small pots as directed for the others, and treated in the same manner till ready to plant out ; then only one should be placed under each
light,

light, and the earth for these should be eighteen inches thick.

When you perceive the bed declining in heat, let a trench be digged three feet wide around it, and filled with hot dung: then lay earth upon it that the fibres may strike into it, which will cause them to require less water, and consequently be better flavoured.

The treatment for these must be the same as the others; but if you choose a large quantity of fruit, two crops must be sown of these, about a month distant from each other.

If you have a stove, a great deal of trouble is saved in raising the plants in it instead of hot-beds; and they can then be readily moved into larger pots, when you are waiting for dung, or that the beds are not in a proper degree of heat for them to be planted out upon.

*To raise M E L O N S under Bell-glasses, Hand-glasses,
or Oiled Papers.*

At the end of April, sow some seed of any of the sorts you choose, and raise them in pots as directed before; but some persons sow the seed in pots about eight inches deep, and when the rough leaf appears, transplant them singly into small pots.

Prepare some frames of pantile laths, and form them like the ridge of a house, with divisions of three feet in length, with hinges to them, that they may be conveniently lifted up. On these paste the paper, which should be strong printing paper, spread over with linseed oil, which has been boiled; but they should be done several days before they are wanted, that they may be quite dry.

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As soon as the plants are fit to plant out, prepare some hot dung; dig a trench five feet deep, and four feet in length for every glass, for each of which about eight barrows of dung must be allowed.

Spread earth over the bed about four or five inches thick, and at every four feet make a hill eighteen inches thick, and flat it at the top to set a glass on it. As soon as the bed begins to heat, place one plant carefully under each glass, with the earth to it, as you turn it out of the pot. When they have taken root, pinch the tops, and treat them as you do the others, giving them air in the day-time, and covering the glasses with mats at night, till the weather is very warm.

When the plants have filled the glasses, cover the bed all over with earth eighteen inches thick; then take off the glasses, and place the frames of oil'd paper over them; but before then, if the weather be cold, some fresh hot dung should be laid around the bed to bring them forward.

Care must be taken to give them air frequently, that they may not be drawn up weak, and particularly when they are setting their fruit; also to water them but very little at a time.

The further care necessary will be the same as for the others, in pinching them, taking off weak runners, laying a tile under each fruit, and turning it twice a week when near ripe.

The

The method of raising MELONS without Earth, Dung, or Water.

A curious method having lately been found out of raising Melons without expence of dung, by Mr. Reynolds, of Adisham, in Kent; it may suit several persons to know it, who live commodious to a tan-yard: I shall therefore give it literally from him, as it is in the first Volume of *The Repository*.

“ Prepare a bed of cast-off Tanner’s bark four feet
“ deep, five feet wide, and twelve feet in length; cover
“ it with four lights; no rain nor water is to be admitted, for either of them would retard the sweating of
“ the bed. This bed is to be prepared about a month
“ before the seeds are sown. March is a proper season
“ for this purpose for private use.

“ When the bed becomes warm, which generally
“ happens in about twenty days, a few Melon seeds are
“ to be put into warm milk in an earthen vessel, which is
“ pressed down into the bark bed, where it is to remain
“ thirty-six hours in order to promote the vegetation of
“ the seeds: then at equal distances open four holes, each
“ nine inches in diameter and five inches deep; having
“ in readiness about a peck of pounded bark, saw-dust
“ like; put some of it at the bottom of the holes to
“ the thickness of three inches; on this bark, place
“ some of the seeds, pressing them down a little with
“ the finger; then cover these seeds with two inches
“ more of the powdered bark, pressing the whole down
“ with the hand.

“ When the plants are advanced to a proper size, make
“ choice of the best, and take the others away at pleasure,
“ sure,

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"sure, giving them proper pruning, and as much warm
"air as possible during the Summer.

"I have for several years (says Mr. Reynolds) in this
"manner raised as good Melons as can be desired, and
"I think the fruit is better tasted than what is raised on
"stinking dung-hills, and perhaps wholfomer.

"In this method we are not annoyed by worms, snails,
"or insects of any kind.—Hot-beds of this kind may
"be extended to other plants."

M I N T.

V A R I E T I E S, *and when fit for use.*

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| 1. SPEAR MINT, | } <i>March to Sept.</i>
<i>on hot-beds from</i>
<i>Oct. to March.</i> |
| 2. SILVER-STRIPED SPEAR MINT, | |
| 3. GOLD-STRIPED SPEAR MINT, | |
| 4. PEPPER MINT, — | <i>June to August.</i> |

There are many other varieties of Mint, but the
Spear and Pepper Mint are the only two sorts cultivated
for common use.

Prepare some beds in a moist situation five feet broad,
in number according to the quantity of Mint you usually
consume, and leave paths eighteen inches wide betwixt
them.

Divide the roots into small pieces, and plant them at
nine inches square, in either March or September; if
dry weather should follow, it must be watered till it
has taken root; during the Summer it should be fre-
quently weeded, especially before you gather it for dry-
ing or distilling, that you may not have weeds mixed
with it.

Cut

Cut it before the flowers begin to open, it being then in its greatest degree of perfection, and in the forenoon, as soon as the sun has dried up the dew.

In March the ground betwixt the roots should be stirred up as deep as you can with a narrow hoe, and some earth spread over it from out of the paths; after each gathering also, it should have a slight hoeing; and according as you find it growing too close together, it must be renewed every third or fourth year, but will seldom stand longer.

Plant a few roots of the Spear Mint in a warm situation to come forward at Spring; and when you force any, plant it in pots about six inches deep, and you can then remove it to the different hot-beds with more ease, or into the house when ready to cut.

M U S H R O O M.

To raise MUSHROOMS.

At the end of August or beginning of September, procure some Mushroom-Spawn, either in a dry pasture, or from an old Mushroom-bed.

Procure also some long litter which has lain on the top of a dunghill without heating much, and some good loam, in quantity, according to the length of the bed.

Begin by laying the dung three feet wide, and one foot thick; on this lay four inches of earth, then another layer of dung and earth twice more, and draw it into the form of the ridge of a house, and cover it with long litter or straw. In about ten days, you will find a moderate heat in the bed; then take off the straw, spread
rich

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rich light earth an inch thick over it, and thrust in the spawn, in small pieces about three inches asunder, covering it with about half an inch more earth.

The bed must then be covered with dry straw, to keep it from drying, and also to keep it dry from heavy rains.

In about a month, the Mushrooms usually appear, but sometimes it is longer, according to the season; nor must you disturb them for two or three months, if they should be so long without appearing; only endeavour to keep the bed dry, by putting on fresh straw.

At Spring it will be necessary to make another bed, and in Summer to take off the straw, and let some gentle showers come upon it.

When you pull a bed in pieces, the spawn should be laid to dry for five or six weeks before you use it.

M U S T A R D.

VARIETIES, and when fit for use.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| 1. The BLACK MUSTARD, | } The Seed ripe
about July.
Apr. to Sept. |
| 2. FIELD or DURHAM MUSTARD, | |
| 3. The WHITE MUSTARD, for Salad, | |

On Hot-beds from *October* to *March*.

The Culture of BLACK and FIELD MUSTARD.

The Black and Field Mustard require the same culture, and should be sown in either March or April; soon after the plants appear, hoe them as you would turneps; about a month after, give them a second hoeing, and leave them a foot asunder: a third hoeing will also

also be necessary for them before the plants begin to flower. When you perceive the seed near ripe, gather it, lay it in a shed to dry, and then thresh it out.

The Culture of WHITE MUSTARD.

Sow the seed on a gentle hot-bed, during all the Winter months from October to March; and if it be sown in pots, you will find it rather more commodious sometimes, because at Spring, when you have other crops on the same bed, you can easily take out the pots to gather it, without keeping the beds so long open.

At the end of March or beginning of April, it may be sown in the open ground; and if it be covered with a mat for some time, till you perceive it pushing through the earth, it will forward it some days.

As it is soon too old for eating, it must be sown more frequently, as the weather encreases in warmth; for after the rough leaf appears, it cannot be eaten.

Early in April, sow some very thin on a bed to remain for seed, either broad-cast, or in drills a foot asunder; when it has four or five leaves hoe it, to thin it, and cut up the weeds; the broad-cast should be left about eight inches asunder, and that in rows at about five inches distance, but it will require a second hoeing to reduce it more conveniently to the proper distance.

As it is beginning to flower, it ought to have a third hoeing, or before it has quite covered the ground; and when the pods begin to change colour, it should be gathered and laid in a shed till it is fit to be threshed;

F

then

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then keep it in bags in a very dry place, for it very soon spoils when damp.

At the end of Autumn you may sow a few times under glasses without dung, and from the slowness of the growth of that, without heat, you will judge when to make a hot-bed for it.

Cress, Rape, and Radishes are usually sown at the same time with Mustard for small Sallading; but this being so quick in its growth, must be sown more frequently.

O N I O N.

Their VARIETIES, and when fit for use.

- | | | |
|------------------------------|---|---------------------|
| 1. The STRASBURG ONION, | } | Green from May |
| 2. The SILVER-SKINNED ONION, | | to July. |
| 3. The WHITE SPANISH ONION, | | The Root from |
| 4. The RED SPANISH ONION, | | August to April. |
| 5. The WELSH ONION, | | From March to June. |

The Culture of ONIONS.

The ground proper for Onions ought to be very light, and enriched with rotten dung; and if there be an opportunity, it should be digged and thrown up into ridges, some weeks before the seed is sown.

About the end of February or beginning of March, sow the seed on beds five feet broad, with a path of fifteen inches wide betwixt each bed, for the convenience of weeding, and gathering some of them whilst they are growing.

About

About five weeks after they are out of the ground, hoe them with a hoe not broader than two inches, and leave them at about that distance, but be directed by the quantity of weeds which come up with them; for they should never be permitted to grow as high as the onions.

In a month after the first hoeing, they will want a second, and should then be left at about four inches distance; according as the season is wet or dry, or as the weeds grow, they must have a third hoeing, when they should not be left nearer than six inches. Betwixt these two last hoeings, you will have occasion of drawing some up for use, which will also help to thin them.

Three hoeings are in general sufficient in most seasons, except a very rainy one, and if any more weeds should appear, let them be cut up.

In July, the Onions will have arrived at almost their full growth; then it will be necessary to break down the tops to cause the bulbs to encrease: but this is not practised by every one.

In August they will have come to their full size, and the stalks will begin to shrink and fall down; then they must be pulled up; and if you either want that ground, or it be not very dry, remove them to a dryer place, and turn them frequently that they may not strike root, which they will soon do.

In about a fortnight, if it be fine weather, they will be dry enough to be taken in; clean them well from the

earth first, and then pick out all those which have long greenish stalks for present use.

At first lay them very thin on a boarded floor, and afterwards by degrees they may be laid closer together, at your leisure: if you have but little room, tie some of the soundest up in ropes, and they can be hung at the top of the room; but as you use them, examine them, and pick out those which appear faulty; reserve also the very small ones for pickling, or putting whole into soups, by themselves.

In December look over them again, and before many of the finest are used, pick out those which are the best shaped, and have the thinnest skins, for planting to raise seed from them; you may calculate about a quarter of an ounce of seed from each onion, therefore plant in proportion to the quantity you choose to have.

When you have selected those for planting, pick out the soundest, and singe the fibres of the roots very gently with an iron slightly heated; this will prevent their shooting, and cause them to be preserved some weeks longer; but the bulb must not be scorched at all, for then they would very soon rot.

If you choose young Onions for sallads during the Summer, or to have a quantity of small ones for putting whole into soups, sow a small bed every month till August; but let them be sown in a cool situation, or leaving a small bed close together at Spring will cause them to be very small.

The Culture of WELSH ONIONS, for use at Spring.

In August prepare some beds five feet broad, and leave paths fifteen inches wide, betwixt each bed, to sow some Welsh Onion seed on, for young Onions at Spring; as these are to be gathered whilst they are green, they must be sown very thick.

Soon after the Onions appear, they will require weeding by hand; for these do not want thinning by the hoe as the others, and if it be a wet Autumn they will want weeding again in October. Till Spring you will not have occasion of going into the paths, therefore dig them up, and plant two rows of Cabbage Lettuces in them.

In February they must be weeded again, and as you have occasion for them, begin to draw some out where they are the thickest; and by that method you need not hoe up any of the Onions, but the bed you intend saving some seed from must be thinned first.

To raise ONION Seed.

Prepare some well dunged ground in a situation rather moist than dry, defended from the westerly winds; let it be thrown up in ridges before Christmas, and in the first open weather at the end of January or beginning of February, level it.

Form it into beds four feet broad, and leave paths eighteen inches wide betwixt each bed.

Plant the Onions in rows ten inches asunder, and at eight inches distance from one another; soon after they appear, hoe the ground very well, and repeat it

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as often as you see occasion, but particularly when they begin to spindle up for seed, for after that you cannot hoe them, without breaking some of them down.

When the flowers begin to open, it will be necessary to put some stakes down around the bed, and tie some strings to them to support the heads as the seed begins to ripen, for otherwise by their own weight, many will be broken down, and the seed would be lost.

When the seed is nearly ripe, gather the heads, and lay them upon mats or cloths under a shed, until the seed is dry enough to thresh out, and afterwards preserve it in bags till wanted.

To raise WELSH ONION Seed.

The Welsh Onions intended to have seed raised from them, do not require to be planted out as the others ; but at Spring, thin those beds first very much, intended for seed, that the Onions may not be drawn up weak, and in March let them be at least three inches asunder, which will give room for a hoe to be made use of.

Continue to thin them every week by drawing out, the weakest plants, and cut up any weeds which appear, with a hoe, which will also stir the ground.

In April thin them for the last time, and leave the finest and strongest plants to remain for seed ; but let none be nearer than six inches at least, and hoe them as often as you see occasion, but particularly when they begin to spindle up for seed.

If the heads are in danger of breaking down, prop them up with stakes and strings, and gather the seed when ripe.

PARSLEY,

P A R S L E Y.

71

P A R S L E Y.

Its VARIETIES, and when fit for use.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------|
| 1. The COMMON PARSLEY, | } In every month |
| 2. The CURLED-LEAVED PARSLEY, | |
| 3. The LARGE-ROOTED OR HAM- | } From July to |
| BURGH PARSLEY, | |
| | } March. |

The Culture of PARSLEY.

Parsley-feed lies in the ground about six weeks before it appears, therefore should be sown early at Spring; and the Curled-leaved is preferable, that it may not be mistaken for Hemlock by ignorant persons.

Sow it in drills in January or February, for an edging to the borders of the Kitchen-Garden; keep it very well weeded while young, and when it is grown too old for eating, cut it down; stir the ground near it with a hoe, and it will soon shoot out again.

At the end of March sow some more in a cool situation, and in July, a third crop; these three will supply you with young Parsley all the year.

In March, transplant some of the best Curled-leaved plants in rows three feet asunder, and the plants at two feet distance, to stand for seed; they require very little further care than hoeing the weeds once, about a month after planting, but afterwards it will keep the weeds under, till the seed is ripe, which must be gathered at two or three different times, for all will not be ripe together.

The Culture of LARGE-ROOTED *or* HAMBURGH
PARSLEY.

In February or March sow the seed on ground very well digged, on account of its tap-roots, which resemble young Carrots.

Weed them as soon as any weeds appear, and in May or June, when they are three or four inches high, hoe them; leave a small part of the bed at about four inches distance, to be further thinned by drawing some of them when wanted, and the others at six inches distance.

They will afterwards require hoeing twice more, to destroy the weeds when any appear, and to encourage the size of the roots.

In November take up those roots which remain in the ground, and preserve them in sand with carrots, for use in Winter.

In July sow more seed, if you choose to have some young roots the beginning of Winter.

In February choose out some of the straightest and longest roots to plant for seed, in rows about three feet asunder, and each plant at eighteen inches distance.

Hoe them when any weeds appear, particularly before the Parsley has quite covered the ground.

When the seed is near ripe, gather it, lay it in a shed to dry, and then thresh it out.

P A R-

P A R S N E P.

There is but one sort cultivated.

I. The LARGE-ROOTED GARDEN PARSNEP,

In use from November to March.

The ground intended for Parsneps ought to be rich, and digged very deep, that the roots may be long and straight.

It is usual to sow one ounce of Carrot with two ounces of Parsnep-feed, for the Carrots will be taken away before the Parsneps will require the whole ground, and sow them at the end of February or beginning of March.

It will be more commodious in a small garden, if they are sown on beds five feet wide, for the convenience of drawing off the Carrots.

Soon after the plants appear, hoe the ground to destroy the weeds; and when they are four inches high, thin them, and let the Parsneps be left at near a foot asunder, with some Carrots in the spaces betwixt them.

They will require two more hoeings during the Summer, which must be performed when the weeds encrease, or that the surface of the ground grows hard.

These Carrots must be first used, and by August let all of them be taken up; then give the ground a very deep hoeing, to encourage the growth of the Parsneps.

When the leaves begin to decay, it is a sign that the Parsneps have arrived at their full growth; then dig them up, and lay them in sand; but you may draw some up for use, as you have occasion, before all are taken up.

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To raise PARSNEP Seed.

In February choose some of the finest and straightest roots, and plant them in rows three feet asunder, and each Parsnep at two feet distance.

About a month after, give them a good hoeing, and repeat it when you see occasion on account of the weeds, but especially just before the Parsneps have almost covered the ground.

When you perceive the seed to be almost ripe, gather it, lay it in a shed till it is perfectly dry, and then thresh it out for use.

P E A.

Their VARIETIES, and when fit for use.

- | | |
|------------------------------|--|
| 1. EARLY CHARLTON PEA, - | } May & June,
according as
sown before
or after
Christmas. |
| 2. The GOLDEN HOTSPUR PEA, | |
| 3. MASTER'S HOTSPUR PEA, | |
| 4. READING HOTSPUR PEA, | |
| 5. The DWARF MARROWFAT PEA, | } If sown in
Feb. ripe June.
Mar. — July.
April — Aug.
May — Sept. |
| 6. The GREEN ROUNCIVAL PEA, | |
| 7. The WHITE ROUNCIVAL PEA, | |
| 8. The GREY ROUNCIVAL PEA, | |
| 9. The NONPAREIL PEA, - | |
| 10. The GREEN NONPAREIL PEA, | |
| 11. The TALL MARROWFAT PEA, | |
| 12. The BLUE UNION PEA, | |
| 13. The SPANISH MOROTTO, - | |
| 14. The EGG PEA, - - - | |
| 15. The CROWN OR ROSE PEA, | |
| 16. The CROOKED SUGAR PEA, | |
| 17. LEDMAN'S DWARF PEA, | |
| 18. Lord ANSON'S PEA, - | |

With some other sorts nearly the same, but with different Names.

The Culture of EARLY PEAS, for use in May and June.

Procure some of the earliest sort of Peas, which you can depend upon, and sow them at the end of October in a drill on a south border, about six inches from the wall. If the border be wide enough, then make more drills cross-ways at two feet and a half distance.

When the Peas are about two inches high, draw earth up to their stems, but not to touch their leaves.

In January, in the middle of the day, hoe them again, and draw a little more earth to them; and before that they are three inches high, place down some small sticks to them, which will greatly defend them from the wind.

As they grow up, draw the first row sown against the wall, as near to it as you can with packthread.

Stir the ground frequently with a hoe, to encourage them as much as possible; and if it be dry weather, when they are in flower, or begin to pod, water them frequently.

If you perceive any slugs to begin to eat them, slack some lime, and strew it over the ground late in the evening, or early in the morning, and repeat this as you see occasion.

Sow more of the Hotspur Peas in November, in a warm situation, to succeed these, and another crop in the first open weather in January.

These will require the same culture as the others, in earthing and sticking.

The

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The Culture of MARROWFAT and other large sorts of PEAS, for the principal crops in Summer.

In February begin to sow the Dwarf Marrowfat Peas, and continue sowing some of them, or any of the other large sorts which you prefer best, every fortnight or three weeks till May; but the later crops must be sown in a cool situation, and in a moist soil.

Sow these in drills at three feet asunder, but the larger sorts must be at least four feet distant.

When they are three inches high, draw earth up to them, and as soon after as you can procure sticks, place some down to them. Earth them up from time to time as you see occasion; cut down all weeds which are in the paths, and when they require it, put in a few straight sticks cross-ways, that they may not hang over the paths.

This sort will do without sticking, but all the other large sorts must have them, and you can never keep a garden neat without it.

For curiosity, sow a few of the Rose or Crown Pea, the Crooked Sugar, which are eaten without shelling, Ledman's Dwarf, and Lord Anson's or Cape Horn Pea.

The Culture of PEAS in use for Autumn.

If you choose to have Peas in Autumn, sow some Dwarf Marrowfat and any of the Hotspur Peas after the first rain which falls in July, and continue sowing some of the Hotspurs every fortnight, till the end of August. The last crop must be sown on a south border.

They

They require the same management as if sown at Spring, but with the cold stopping their growth, they will not arrive at much more than half their usual height.

To cultivate P E A S for Seed.

Sow the seed of any of the sorts you choose to cultivate in March, in the same manner, and the rows at the same distance, but not near so much seed as directed before.

Earth them, and stick them, when you see occasion, and when they are in flower, carefully examine to see that you have no other sort amongst them; you will easily discover it by the difference of their leaves, flowers, stalks, or height; when you find any, cut the stalk with a pair of scissars near the ground, and when it is a little withered, you will easily draw it out.

You must not gather any of these for eating, but leave them till the stalks are withered, and the pods quite dry.

After they are shelled or threshed out of the pods, sift them through a sieve, to let the small ones pass through; and before you sow them, pick out all those which are worm-eaten, for they will not grow; and those you sift and pick out will pay for the expence of picking them, which is generally about six-pence a bushel.

P E N N Y R O Y A L.

Prepare some beds in a moist situation, four feet wide, with paths of eighteen inches betwixt them. Divide the roots in small pieces, and plant them about eight inches

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inches asunder, in either March or September; keep it constantly free from weeds, and at Spring hoe the ground betwixt the roots as much as you can, and spread some earth out of the paths around the plants.

When it has entirely covered the bed, and is over-run with weeds, dig it up, and plant it afresh.

P O T A T O E.

Their VARIETIES, and when fit for use.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. WISEMAN'S EARLY POTATOE, | <i>June and July.</i> |
| 2. The PURPLE POTATOE, - | } From <i>August</i>
to <i>May.</i> |
| 3. The WHITE POTATOE, - | |
| 4. The KIDNEY-SHAPED POTATOE, | |
| 5. The AMERICAN CLUSTERED POTATOE, - - - | } For Cattle
<i>Nov. to May.</i> |

Their Culture.

Besides the above varieties, there are many others in different counties, and the methods of cultivation are various, but this I have found preferable to most.

A sandy loam enriched with some rotten dung is the most proper soil, and it should be well digged; in March draw drills seven inches deep, and three feet asunder, and place sound moderate-sized Potatoes in the drills, at about eighteen inches asunder, and cover them over.

This method saves the trouble of cutting, and your roots will be larger; besides, when cut in pieces many rot, if much rain falls.

They

They may be planted till the end of April or beginning of May, but your roots will not be so large, if planted late.

The ground is generally covered with weeds before the plants appear, and will require hoeing; but by being in rows, you know more readily how to avoid cutting off the shoots.

During the Summer, they will require about three hoeings, and the earth should be drawn up into a ridge against their stalks each time, for their roots to penetrate into.

As you have occasion, take up some for use, but in November dig up the remainder with a three-tined fork; pick out all those which are cut, and the small ones; and lay the others in some place where the frost cannot reach them, and cover them with pea-straw.

The Culture of EARLY POTATOES.

Procure some of the true sort of the Early Potatoe, and plant them in a warm situation in the beginning of February; but as these are to be taken up whilst very small, they may be planted in rows two feet asunder, and each Potatoe at twelve inches distance.

Hoe the ground before they appear, and frequently after, as you see occasion; and if it be very dry weather in May, give them two or three good waterings, which will greatly forward them.

Leave some part in the ground till they have arrived at their full growth, and the stalks are decayed; then take them up, and reserve some of the most perfect for planting at the next season.

The

*The Culture of the CLUSTERED AMERICAN
POTATOES.*

The particular value of this sort consists in their size, each with proper culture weighing many pounds, and therefore are particularly cultivated for the feeding of Cattle.

Plough the ground very well in March, and draw drills four feet asunder; in these, plant whole Potatoes of a moderate size, at three feet distance. Hoe the ground with a horse-hoe before the plants appear, to destroy the weeds, and make the earth fine for the shoots to push through.

In May, they will require another horse-hoeing, and the earth should be thrown up with a plough against the plants: this should be repeated two or three times, which will form a ridge of light earth for them to grow in, and greatly contribute to encrease the size of the roots.

In November they will have arrived at their full growth, when the ground must be ploughed, and then harrowed; by this method the Potatoes are thrown out of the ground and readily picked up, and must be afterwards carried into a place, where the frost cannot reach them.

P U R S L A N E.

Its VARIETIES, and when fit for Use.

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. The GOLDEN PURSLANE, | } From May to
September. |
| 2. The GREEN PURSLANE, | |

If you choose Purslane before the end of May, sow it upon a moderate hot-bed in March, but in the open

ground, it cannot be sown before the middle of April, and you must continue sowing some every month till August, in rich light earth.

Reserve some of the first sowing ungathered, that you may have seed for the next season.

R A D I S H.

Their VARIETIES, and when fit for use.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| 1. The SHORT-TOPPED RADISH, | } If sown in
Nov. in April
Dec. — May
Jan. — June |
| 2. The PALE-RED, or SALMON RADISH, | |
| 3. The DEEP-RED RADISH, | |
| 4. The LONG-TOPPED RADISH, | } From Aug.
to April. |
| 5. The BLACK SPANISH RADISH, | |
| 6. The TURNIP-ROOTED RADISH, | |

The Culture of EARLY RADISHES for Use at Spring.

A fourth border of very rich light earth should be digged up, the first week in November, and if it be laid one foot higher at the wall than at the edge, it will be better.

Sow the seed of the Short-topped Radishes very thick on it, and before the frost sets in hard, cover the bed with wheat-straw two inches thick.

In mild weather at Spring it must be raked off in the day-time, to give them air, but spread on again at night, or when there are any storms of hail: when the weather begins to be settled, it may be entirely taken away.

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As soon as any are fit to eat, begin to draw some up, which will thin them, and from this first sowing you will have Radishes for about a month.

They are also sown very thick, to be drawn up for small Sallading, before the rough leaf appears; and if intended before March, they must be sown on a hot-bed with Cress and Mustard.

The Culture of RADISHES for Use in Summer and Autumn.

In December sow more seed to succeed the first crop, but it is not necessary to cover these with straw.

In January, a third crop must be sown of any of the other sorts, and you should continue sowing once a fortnight till May; but these later crops must be sown in a cooler situation, and upon moist soil; they must also be weeded from time to time, and thinned where too thick, particularly if they be sown with Lettuces, or any other crops.

After the first rain which falls in July, sow some seed of any of the sorts, in an open situation, and continue to sow some every fortnight; but in September they must be sown upon a south border, and should be covered with glass.

When Radishes first appear above ground at Spring, they will soon be destroyed by the birds, if not watched for a few days.

The Culture of BLACK SPANISH and TURNIP-ROOTED RADISHES.

Sow the seed in a cool situation in June; thin them soon after they are out of the ground, to two or three inches

inches distance ; in a fortnight after, hoe them again, and leave them about six inches asunder ; but the Turnep-rooted Radishes being much smaller, four inches distance is enough for them.

Sow another crop in July, and a third in August for use at Spring, which must be hoed and thinned in the same manner, as the first crop.

Those sown in June will be fit for eating in August, the second crop will last till about December, and the last sown should be taken up in November, and preserved in sand for use at Spring.

The Method of raising RADISH Seed.

Take the opportunity of some cloudy or rainy weather in May ; choose out the straightest and best coloured Radishes of each sort.

Plant them in rows three feet asunder, and the Radishes at two feet distance ; water them, if necessary, till they have taken root, and cut up the weeds when any appear.

They should always be planted near the house, or where you frequently pass by the place ; for the birds will eat most of the seed when nearly ripe, if not in some manner driven away from it.

When it is nearly ripe, gather it, lay it in a shed, or some place secure from the birds ; and when dry, thresh it out, and preserve it in bags for use.

The Black Spanish and Turnep-rooted Radishes must be planted in a similar manner in March, but choose out only good-shaped roots.

R A M P I O N.

There is only one sort of RAMPION cultivated, which is fit for use from November to March.

The seed should be sown in rather a shady situation; when the plants are about an inch high, hoe the ground, and thin them to three or four inches distance; during the Summer they must be frequently hoed.

R A P E, OR C O L E - S E E D.

Its Culture.

There is only one sort cultivated, which serves for the various purposes of a small Salad, for feeding of cattle with the leaves, and after the oil is extracted from the seed, it is given to oxen to fatten them.

When it is cultivated as a small Salad, it must be sown with Mustard and Cress, and cultivated in the same manner.

June and July is the usual time for sowing it, when cultivated in the field; about four quarts is the usual quantity sown upon an acre of land.

Hoe the plants as soon as they are about three inches high, to eight inches distance.

In a month after the first hoeing, they will require a second; then cut up the smallest plants, and leave the rest at about twelve inches asunder.

At Spring it will begin to run up to seed, and when ripe must be gathered, and when in large quantities is usually threshed in the field.

R O C A M-

ROCAMBOLE.—ROSEMARY.—RUE. 85

R O C A M B O L E.

There is only one sort cultivated, whose roots are in use from June till March.

Prepare some ground in rather a moist situation, in February ; draw drills about nine inches asunder, and plant the roots at three or four inches distance, according to their size.

Keep the ground constantly clean from weeds, and as soon as the leaves are decayed, take up the roots, clean them from the earth, and when perfectly dry put them up in bags for use.

R O S E M A R Y.

Its VARIETIES, and when fit for use.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. ROSEMARY, | } The Flowers |
| 2. SILVER-STRIPED ROSEMARY, | |
| 3. GOLD-STRIPED ROSEMARY, | |
| | in June, to
be dried. |

Take off slips of it in April, and plant them on a shady border, three inches asunder ; about July they will be rooted, when they should be taken up in rainy or cloudy weather, and planted where they are to remain ; and if it be a dry, warm situation, they will continue several years.

R U E.

There are several VARIETIES of RUE, but there is only one sort cultivated for common Use.

Plant slips of it at the same time with Rosemary, on a shady border, and plant them out in July, in almost any soil or situation.

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When it is gathered for distilling, cut it before the flowers are opened, the virtues of all plants being then in the greatest perfection; but its chief use is to give to sick poultry, nor will they pick the leaves, therefore it may be planted safely in the poultry-yard.

S A G E.

Its VARIETIES, and when fit for use.

- | | | |
|---------------------------|---|--|
| 1. GREEN SAGE, | } | From <i>March</i> to <i>October</i> , green. |
| 2. WHITE and GREEN SAGE, | | |
| 3. YELLOW and GREEN SAGE, | | |
| 4. RED SAGE, | } | From <i>November</i> to <i>February</i> , dried. |
| 5. STRIPED RED SAGE, | | |
| 6. TEA SAGE, | | |

Take slips of any of the sorts in April, and plant them on a shady border, three inches asunder; about July they will be well rooted; then prepare some beds four feet wide, with a path of eighteen inches betwixt them, and plant them out a foot asunder with balls of earth to them.

When you gather it for drying, cut it before it runs up to flower; tie it in small bunches, and dry it in the shade.

S A L S A F Y.

Its Culture.

There is only one sort cultivated for eating, whose young shoots are cut at Spring, and dressed as Asparagus; and

and the roots afterwards are taken up in November, and kept for use till March.

In March, sow the seed in an open situation, in rows ten inches asunder, and soon after the plants appear, thin them, and leave them at five or six inches distance.

They will afterwards require two or three hoeings, according as weeds appear; and when the leaves are a little decayed, take up the roots, and preserve them with Carrots in sand, till you use them.

In February choose out some of the finest roots, and plant them for seed.

S A V O R Y.

Its VARIETIES, and when fit for use.

1. The SUMMER SAVORY, From *May* to *August* green.
 2. The WINTER SAVORY, From *March* to *November*.
- Both sorts are gathered in Summer, and dried for Winter use.

Their Culture.

The seed of the Summer Savory must be sown every year upon a bed of rich earth in April; the seed being small, it must be sown very thin; when the plants are about an inch high, weed them, and draw some out where they are very thick, which may be planted again on another bed at six inches distance, and must be watered and shaded until they have taken root.

A fortnight after, thin those on the seed-bed again; leave them at about six inches distance; and transplant those you draw out.

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When they are going to flower, draw half of them up, and dry them in the shade for use in Winter; the others must remain for present use, and for saving some seed from them.

The Winter Savory is a perennial plant, and is generally cultivated by parting of the roots at Spring, but may also be raised from seed, like the other, and the plants will be stronger.

SCORZONERA, OR VIPER-GRASS.

There is only one sort cultivated, whose roots are in use from September to March.

Dig the ground very deep, as if for Carrots; sow the seed in March in drills a foot asunder, and cover it with half an inch of earth.

Soon after the plants appear, thin them, and leave them six inches asunder; but they will require two or three more hoeings during the Summer.

Towards Winter, the leaves will begin to decay; then the roots are arrived at their full growth, and should be taken up and preserved in sand till wanted.

In February, plant some of the largest roots for seed, in rows.

S K I R R E T.

There is but one sort cultivated, whose roots are in use from September to March.

Sow the seed either in drills a foot asunder, or broadcast, the middle of March; soon after the plants appear, thin them to four inches distance. In

In a month after the first hoeing, they will require a second, when those sown broad-cast must be left six or seven inches asunder, and the others remain at four.

About June, they must have another hoeing, which is generally sufficient, and in the Autumn when their leaves are decayed, the roots are at their full size.

You may also at Spring take off slips, and plant them a foot asunder in rows, and each plant at four inches distance ; but then these roots will not be so large as the others which have been raised from seeds.

S O R R E L.

Its VARIETIES, and when fit for use.

- | | | | | |
|------------------|---|---|---|-------------------------------|
| 1. SORREL, | - | - | - | } From March to
September. |
| 2. ROMAN SORREL, | - | - | - | |

Its Culture.

Sow the seed in either March or September ; soon after the plants appear, thin them, and leave them near six inches asunder.

The following September or March, prepare some beds four feet wide, and plant the common Sorrel on it in rows a foot asunder, and each plant at eight inches distance in the rows.

The Roman Sorrel must be planted two feet asunder each way, because of its creeping roots, and strong ground suits it best.

Dig

Dig the ground betwixt the plants in March, and keep it frequently weeded in Summer; cut it down when it begins to run up to seed, to strengthen the roots; and it may be preserved for two or three years, but the young plants will have the most juicy leaves.

It may also be propagated by dividing of the roots in Spring or Autumn, but sowing of the seed is the best method.

S P I N A C H.

Its VARIETIES, and when fit for use.

1. The PRICKLY-SEEDED SPINACH, *Oct. to May.*
2. The SMOOTH-SEEDED SPINACH, *May to Sept.*

*The Culture of PRICKLY-SEEDED SPINACH, and
for Seed.*

The Prickly-seeded Spinach is more hardy than the other, therefore is always sown for the Winter crop.

Prepare some ground in August in an open situation, by digging it, and forming it into beds five feet wide, with a path of eighteen inches betwixt each bed.

Sow the seed in August, and before the plants have quite covered the ground, hoe the ground in dry weather, and leave the plants four inches asunder.

In a month after the first hoeing, it will require a second, when the weeds must be cut up, and some of the plants also, where they stand too thick.

In

In October it will be large enough to gather ; then it must have a third hoeing, and be left at eight inches asunder ; and if you have not dry weather to hoe it in, the weeds must be immediately raked off, or they will take root again.

What you cut up in October will serve for a few gatherings, but afterwards only take off the large leaves.

At the end of January, sow another crop of it to succeed the first, which will also require three hoeings, as the other ; and from this sowing let some of it remain always ungathered to raise some seed from it ; but this should be left at about twelve inches asunder each plant.

*The Culture of SMOOTH-SEEDED SPINACH, and
for Seed.*

This sort is cultivated for the Summer crops, and may be sown in the beginning of February, in an open situation. Let this be hoed soon after it comes up, to thin it, because in dry weather, if it be too close, it soon runs up to seed.

This requires the same culture as the other ; but when you hoe it the last time, leave the plants near eight inches asunder, and leave part of it ungathered, to save the seed of it.

To have a succession of young Spinach, some seed must be sown every month till September ; but it should be sown in Summer upon a moist soil, for it soon runs up to seed.

T H Y M E.

Its VARIETIES, and when fit for use.

- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| 1. BROAD-LEAVED THYME, | } From <i>March</i> to
<i>October</i> , green.
<i>Nov.</i> to <i>Mar.</i> dried. |
| 2. SILVER-STRIPED THYME, | |
| 3. LEMON THYME, - | |

Its Culture.

Sow the seed on rich light earth, very thin, at the end of March or beginning of April, and cover it a quarter of an inch thick with mould.

Water the bed now and then in dry weather, and keep it constantly free from weeds; about June, thin it, and leave the plants in the seed-bed six inches asunder.

Those which you draw out must be planted at the same distance, or for an edging to the borders of the kitchen-garden at three or four inches asunder.

The second year after sowing, when you want to take it up for drying, draw it up just before the flowers appear, and dry it in the shade.

The Lemon Thyme is more readily cultivated by dividing the roots about April, and planting it on beds about six inches asunder each way.

T U R N E P.

Their VARIETIES, and when fit for use.

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. The EARLY DUTCH TURNEP, | } <i>Aug. to April.</i> |
| 2. The GREEN-TOPPED TURNEP, | |
| 3. The PURPLE-TOPPED TURNEP, | |
| 4. The WHITE-TOPPED TURNEP, | |
| 5. The LONG-ROOTED TURNEP, | |
| 6. The YELLOW-ROOTED TURNEP, | |
| 7. The FRENCH TURNEP, | |

The

The Culture of EARLY TURNEPS.

Always choose a sandy loam to have Turneps well flavoured, and for the first crop sow them in March.

Thin them soon after they appear, to four or five inches distance, and as you have occasion, draw them up to thin them.

Continue sowing more seed in April, and a third crop in May, but it is proper to sow these in a cool situation.

Some persons make a gentle hot-bed in February, when they choose to have them so early as April.

The Culture of TURNEPS for Autumn and Winter use.

From the beginning of June to the end of August is the season for sowing of Turneps for the Autumn and Winter use, for either the table or for feeding of cattle.

Begin in June to sow some of the other sorts, such as you choose ; but if for feeding of cattle, the Green-topped produces the largest Turneps.

The ground must be either digged or ploughed very fine ; and if you mix some old and new seed together, if the flies attack the first which comes up, the other will sometimes escape.

As soon as the Turneps have four or five leaves, begin to hoe them, and leave them six inches asunder ; in another month they must be hoed again, and left at about ten inches asunder ; but the size you choose to gather them at, must determine you in regard to the distance they are to be left at.

When intended for Cattle, they should not be sown later than the middle of July, because of arriving at their full

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full growth, and they should not be left nearer than fifteen or sixteen inches, at the second hoeing.

Continue sowing two or three times for the table, till the end of August ; but after that time, they will not arrive at any size before Winter.

The Culture of TURNEPS for Seed.

In February choose some of the truest and best shaped Turneps of any sort you choose to raise seed from.

Plant them in rows three feet asunder, and each Turnep at two feet distance ; but the Early Dutch, Yellow-rooted, or French Turneps at only eighteen inches asunder.

When any weeds appear, hoe the ground, but particularly just before they begin to flower, or before they have quite covered the ground.

When the seed is nearly ripe, gather it ; carry it into a shed, and when perfectly dry, thresh it out.

The Culture of FRENCH TURNEPS.

Sow the seed of these in March, and continue sowing some every month till August ; when they have about four leaves, hoe them, and leave them at only four or five inches asunder, and keep them constantly free from weeds.

C H A P. II.

MONTHLY DIRECTIONS FOR PERFORMING OF
THE NECESSARY OPERATIONS IN THE CUL-
TIVATING OF KITCHEN-GARDEN PLANTS;

And when you are desirous to see the general culture
of each plant separate, please to refer to the ALPHABE-
TICAL CATALOGUE of KITCHEN-GARDEN PLANTS.

A L S O

FOR THE MANAGING OF AN ORCHARD, AND FRUIT-
GARDEN.

J A N U A R Y.

The KITCHEN-GARDEN.

IN frosty weather wheel in rotten dung, to prevent
the wheel-barrows from damaging of the walks.

Trench all vacant ground, and lay it up in ridges, that
it may be ready for sowing of the different crops; for
in a forward season the work all comes in together, and
several things must then be neglected.

Prepare fresh dung for making of hot-beds.

If the weather should have killed or damaged the Cau-
liflower plants under glasses, sow some seed early in
the month on a hot-bed.

Make a hot-bed for sowing of Cucumbers, if you
choose to have them so early as March.

Cover Celery and Endive with straw, if it begins to
freeze hard.

In

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In open weather sow some Hotspur Peas, and plant Mazagan and Portugal Beans.

Sow Radishes in a warm situation to succeed those sown in November, also Horn Carrots, Cabbage and Brown Dutch Lettuces, Spinach and Parsley.

Sow small Sallading on a gentle hot-bed, such as Mustard, Cresses, Radishes, and Rape.

At the end of the month sow more Peas, and plant Beans; the early crop of Peas will want earthing and sticking; the sticks will greatly defend them from the wind.

Cabbages, Carrots, Leeks, Parsneps, Savoy's intended to have seed raised from them, should now be planted.

Endeavour to destroy Caterpillars by looking for their nests of eggs on trees; for Snails in the holes of walls; and Mice by setting traps for them.

Continue planting Asparagus on hot-beds every three weeks, to have a regular succession of it.

In mild weather, plant out Endive for blanching.

Cut trenches after snow or rain to carry off the water; and if the ground be naturally very wet, make the trenches a yard deep, three feet wide at top, and one at bottom; then fill them up one foot at least with stones, pieces of brick, tiles, or bones; but if you cannot procure any such sorts of materials, put in branches of thorns, crab-trees, or the hardest woods which you can procure, and fill them up with the earth: hollow drains made in this manner will last near twenty years, before they are quite filled up.

If you have any Mushroom-beds, they must be kept covered with straw or matts in frosty or rainy weather.

The

*The Produce of the KITCHEN GARDEN in every Month
of the Year.*

As no Gardener can be properly complete in his business, without knowing what his Garden ought to produce every month, it is necessary to shew it at one point of view, to remind him if there be any deficiencies.

J A N U A R Y.

Beet-roots,	Garlick,
— Red,	Horfe-Radish,
— Green,	Leeks,
— White,	Onions,
Boorcole,	Parfneps,
— Purple,	Parsley,
— Green,	Potatoes,
Broccoli,	Rocambole,
— Purple,	Salsafy,
— Cauliflower,	Savoys,
Cabbages,	Scorzonerias,
— Large White,	Skirrets,
— Red Dutch,	Sorrel,
— Battersea,	Spinach,
Carrots, in sand,	Sprouts,
Celery,	Tarragon,
Coleworts,	Thyme,
Endive,	Turneps,
Efchalots,	Winter Savory.

Under Frames and in Hot-beds.

Asparagus,	Mint,
Cresses,	Mushrooms,
Lettuces,	Mustard.

The FRUIT - GARDEN and ORCHARD.

October and November are the proper months for pruning of Fruit-trees, but if they were then omitted, no time is to be lost now.

Begin by pruning the Standard-Apple and Pear-trees in the Orchard, and rub off the moss, if there be any on the branches.

If the trees were at first planted too thick, and consequently drawn up very tall and with small heads, let some of them be digged up entirely; and cut off the heads of others a little above where they were grafted; but do only a few each year, that you may not be deprived of all your fruit at once; the different size and flavour of the fruit afterwards, will soon convince you of the utility of this method.

When the weather is mild, prune Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, and Vines, but defer pruning of Apricot, Cherry, Peach, Nectarine and Plum-trees till next month.

Repair the Espaliers before the buds of the trees are much swelled, to prevent their being rubbed off.

The Produce of the FRUIT-GARDEN and ORCHARD.

Almonds,

Apples,

Chestnuts,

Grapes,

Nuts,

Winter Pears,

Baking Pears,

Walnuts.

Directions

Directions for the KITCHEN-GARDEN for

F E B R U A R Y.

Peppare dung for hot-beds; wheel in rotten dung, and throw up into ridges any ground which is vacant.

Early in the month plant some of the larger sorts of Beans, such as you prefer best.

Sow Dwarf Marrowfat, and any of the large sorts of Peas; but these will require to be supported with sticks.

Sow Cucumber seed, three or four times in the month, that you may have plenty of plants, and plant out those first sown into small pots.

If you choose Melons early in the season, sow some seed the beginning of the month.

The ground thrown up into ridges during the Winter, may in a dry day be levelled and sown with Beets, Carrots, Leeks, Lettuces, Onions, Parsley both Curled and Large-rooted, Parsneps, Radishes and Spinach.

Prepare some beds four feet wide, and sow Angelica, Borage, Clary, Dill, Fennel, Hyssop, and Marygold seed.

Plant some of the earliest sorts of Potatoes, and they will be ready to gather about July.

At the end of the month, plant some Windsor Beans, and repeat sowing more of the larger sorts of Peas, about every three weeks.

Attend constantly to the hot-beds of the Cucumbers and Melons, and line them with fresh dung, if the heat begins to decline.

If your Kitchen-Garden ground be much out of order, procure some additional help; for at this time of

the year, if a week be lost in cropping the ground, it is of great consequence, if it be a forward Spring.

Sow some Cos Lettuces of the different sorts, in a warm situation.

Sow every week on a gentle hot-bed small Sallading, or on the sides of those made for Cucumbers and Melons.

As the Peas and Beans advance in height, draw up earth in a dry day against their stems, and stick the Peas.

Weed the beds of Welsh Onions, and stir the ground with a small hoe, as much as you can.

Plant Eschalots, Garlic, and Rocambole, in a moist situation, and make a fresh plantation of Horse-Radish.

If you intend planting any Asparagus, let the ground be prepared by trenching it, and burying very rotten dung at the bottom of the trench.

At the end of the month, plant the last crop of Asparagus for forcing.

If you intend planting Cabbages, Carrots, Leeks, Parsneps, and Savoys for seed, do not omit early in the month planting them out.

Plant out Endive for blanching and for seed; do it in fine weather, and on the driest part of the garden.

Examine Cauliflowers and Lettuces under glasses or frames; pick off all decayed leaves: stir up the ground with a small hoe, and draw up the earth to their stems.

At the end of the month, if the weather be mild, plant out Cauliflowers and Lettuces raised under glasses.

Reserve some of the strongest plants of Celery and Celeriac for seed; leave none nearer than two feet, and gently fork up the earth round them.

When

When the Cucumber plants have five or six rough leaves, plant three or four under each light, and let the beds be kept up to a good heat.

Mushroom-beds must be frequently attended to, especially in bad weather.

Plant out the Early Cabbages, if any were left unplanted, as a reserve in November.

The Produce of the KITCHEN-GARDEN.

Beet-roots,	Garlic,
— Red,	Horse-Radish,
— Green,	Leeks,
— White,	Marjoram,
Boorcole,	Onions,
— Green,	Parsley,
— Purple,	— Large-rooted,
Broccoli,	Parsneps, in sand,
— Purple,	Potatoes,
— Cauliflower,	Rocambole,
Cabbages,	Sage,
— Large White,	Salsafy,
— Red Dutch,	Savoys,
— Turnep,	Scorzonerias,
— Turnep-rooted,	Sorrel,
Carrots, in sand,	Spinach,
Celeriac,	Sprouts of Anjou Cab-
Celery,	bage,
Chervil,	— Cabbages,
Cives,	— Broccoli,
Coleworts,	— Brussels Sprouts,
Corn-Sallad,	Turneps,
Endive,	Water Cresses,
Eschalots,	Winter Savory.

Under Frames and in Hot-beds.

Asparagus,	Mint,
Cresses,	Mushrooms,
Cucumbers,	Mustard,
Green Eschalots,	Radishes,
Lettuces,	Sallad Radishes.

The FRUIT-GARDEN and ORCHARD.

Almond, Apricot, Cherry, Fig, Nectarine, Peach, and Plum-trees must now be pruned in mild weather, if omitted in October.

Finish pruning early in the month all other sorts of Standard and Espalier Fruit-trees.

If the ground in the Orchard be wet, make hollow drains, as directed for the Kitchen-Garden.

Plant cuttings of Currants and Gooseberries, to have a succession of young trees, if not done in September.

If any of the old Standard-trees which you have pruned, want grafting, do it at the end of the month; but choose the best sorts of fruit, as the expence and trouble are the same.

Finish planting all sorts of Fruit-trees early in the month.

If any of the Wall-trees were blighted in the Summer, or appear weakly, spread some hog-dung on the border, and dig it in.

Produce of the FRUIT-GARDEN and ORCHARD.

Almonds,
Apples,
Chesnuts,
Grapes,
Medlars,

Nuts,
Winter Pears,
Baking Pears,
Walnuts.

Directions

Directions for the KITCHEN-GARDEN for MARCH.

Finish sowing early in the month, Beets, Carrots, Leeks, Lettuces, Onions, Parsley, Parsneps, Radishes and Spinach; for if they are neglected now, the crops will not arrive at their full growth.

Asparagus-feed must now be sown both for forcing or making of fresh beds, and those plants which are in the feed-bed should be planted out.

Fresh hot-beds must be made for Cucumbers and Melons, this being the proper season for sowing the principal crop of Cantaleupe Melons, and Turkey Cucumbers.

Sow Nasturtium-feed against pales for pickling, and some Capsicums on a slight hot-bed.

Sow the first crop of Celery on a gentle hot-bed.

The seeds of Savoy's, Sugar-loaf and Red Cabbages should now be sown, also Boorcole, Brussels Sprouts, and Milan Cabbages.

At the beginning of the month, if it be mild weather, take away the Cauliflowers from under the glasses, leaving only two under each, and draw the earth up to them.

The seeds of Alexanders, Chardons, Fenchio, Salsify, Scorzoneras and Skirrets must now be sown, if you choose to cultivate any of these plants.

Plant Jerusalem Artichokes and the principal crop of Potatoes.

Dress the Artichoke plants, that you may have suckers for a new plantation.

Sow the seed of Basil, Marjoram, Savory and Thyme.

Dress the beds of Aromatic and Pot-herbs, and make fresh plantations of those which require it, by parting the

roots, as Balm, Camomile, Cives, Marjoram, Penny-royal Sorrel, Tansey, Tarragon and Thyme.

Make fresh plantations of Pepper-Mint and Spear-Mint in a moist situation.

Plant Onions for seed in a sheltered situation, and Leeks.

Earth up the early crops of Peas and Beans, place sticks to those Peas which require it, and pinch off the tops of the Beans which are in flower.

Continue sowing Marrowfat, Rouncival, Egg, or any of the large sorts of Peas; let the drills be very wide, and sow them in a moist situation.

The Asparagus beds should be forked up, as soon as the weather is a little mild, and raked very smooth.

Give plenty of air to the forced Asparagus in the day-time, which will cause it to be better both in colour and flavour.

Attend constantly to the hot-beds of Cucumbers and Melons; keep them up to a good heat by putting fresh dung to the sides: stir up gently the earth with your fingers, and add more by degrees where wanted.

At the end of the month sow some of the Early Dwarf Kidney-Beans on a dry foil, and in a warm situation.

Plant cuttings of Lavender, Rosemary, Rue, Sage, Southernwood, and Wormwood, on a shady border.

Sow Cucumber and Melon-seeds on a slight hot-bed, to be planted out under bell-glasses or oiled paper, also for the tan-bed, as described in page 61.

Sow some early Dutch and French Turneps. Cauliflower-seed for the Summer crop must now be sown.— Sow small Sallading in the open ground.

The Produce of the KITCHEN-GARDEN.

Balm,	Leeks,
Beet-roots,	Marjoram,
— Red,	Mint,
— White,	Onions,
— Green,	— Wellh,
Boorcole,	Parsley,
— Purple,	— Large-rooted,
— Green,	Parfneps,
Broccoli,	Potatoes,
— Purple,	Sage,
— Cauliflower,	Sorrel,
Cabbages,	Spinach,
— Red Dutch,	Sprouts of
— Turnep,	— Anjou Cabbage,
— Turnep-rooted,	— Broccoli,
Carrots, in sand,	— Cabbages,
Celeriac,	— Bruffels,
Celery,	— Savoys,
Chervil,	Tansey,
Cives,	Thyme,
Coleworts,	Turneps,
Corn-fallad,	Water-Cresses,
Endive,	Winter Savory.
Horfe Radish,	

Under Frames and on Hot-beds.

Asparagus,	Mint,
Cresses,	Mushrooms,
Cucumbers,	Mustard,
Lettuces,	Radishes.

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The FRUIT-GARDEN and ORCHARD.

Finish planting early in the Month all sorts of Fruit-trees.

If you have not finished pruning of the Wall-trees, defer it no longer, for the buds begin to open, and many will be pulled off by doing it.

If you have any trees which require grafting, perform it now; and let the clay be fixed well around them.

Stick branches of Fern, Yew or Fir-trees over the Wall-trees, to defend them against hail and wind.

Weed the beds of Strawberries, and pull up any which are closer than twelve inches of the Scarlet, Alpine or Wood. The Carolinian, Chili, Hautbois, or any large sorts must not be nearer than fifteen or eighteen inches; then dig between them.

Make fresh plantations at the above distances; take only the strong runners of last year, but Autumn is the proper season; only if you omitted them then, you save a year by doing it now.

Sow the seeds of Alpine or any other sort of Strawberries, in pots.

Produce of the FRUIT-GARDEN and ORCHARD.

Almonds,
Apples,
Chefnuts,

Winter Pears,
Baking Pears,
Walnuts.

Direct-

Directions for the KITCHEN-GARDEN for APRIL.

Early in the month finish planting Asparagus.

Sow Dwarf Kidney-Beans in a dry soil, and continue sowing some every fortnight, for the first sown are often killed by frost or wet.

The sowing and planting of Aromatic and Pot-herbs should not be deferred, if omitted last month.

Sow some Turneps, and hoe the first crop.

The seeds of various sorts of Cabbages should now be sown, also Broccoli, Boorcole and Savoy.

Small Sallading must be sown every week, or it will soon be too old for eating.

Sow Fenchio and Purslane in a warm situation.

Sow the second crop of Celery on light rich earth, and prick out the first crop.

Hoe the ground where Potatoes were planted; but take care not to hurt the young shoots.

The seed for Cauliflowers in Autumn must now be sown.

Do not omit sowing of Cucumbers and Melons for Bell and Hand-glasses, if not done the last month; a moderate hot-bed must be made for them.

Sow Lettuces and Radishes in a moist soil.

If you like young Onions and Carrots, sow more seed of each in a cool situation.

Hoe between the rows of Peas and Beans, and draw the earth up to them; cut off the tops of Beans in flower, and stick Peas.

Weed the beds of Onions and Carrots, before the weeds overtop them.

Several

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Several of the Early Cabbages will be forwarded some days, if their leaves are tied up; the earth also round them should be hoed, and drawn to their stems.

Gently stir the ground of the first crop of Cos Lettuces, and tye up some of them, to forward them.

The hot-beds of Cucumbers must be constantly attended to, to keep up the bed to a proper heat by adding fresh dung around them, when the heat begins to decline. As they throw out runners, bend them down and fasten them with forked sticks, and when the fruit begins to appear, lay pieces of tiles or slates under them, which is better than their lying on the damp earth.

At the end of the month sow the Scarlet-flowering Kidney Beans, or any of the large sorts, against pales or walls.

Prick out from the seed-beds, the Cauliflower plants sown in March, as soon as they have four or five leaves.

After rain, look for snails, and destroy the webs of Caterpillars, which you will find upon trees: soon after you will find the Caterpillars upon Cabbages, and particularly upon Savoy, if the webs are not taken.

The Produce of the KITCHEN-GARDEN.

Asparagus,
 Balm,
 Beet Roots,
 — Red,
 — White,
 — Green,
 Boorcole,
 — Purple,
 — Green,
 Borage,
 Broccoli,
 — Purple,
 — Cauliflower,
 Burnet,
 Cabbages,
 — Red Dutch,
 — Turnep,
 — Turnep-rooted,
 Carrots, in sand,
 Celery,
 Chervil,
 Cives,
 Coleworts,
 Cresses,
 Corn-Sallad,
 Endive,

Fennel,
 Horfe-Radish,
 Leeks,
 Lettuces,
 Marjoram,
 Marygold,
 Mint,
 Onions,
 Parsley,
 Pennyroyal,
 Potatoes,
 Radishes,
 Sage,
 Sorrel,
 Spinach,
 Sprouts of Anjou Cab-
 bage,
 — Broccoli,
 — Cabbages,
 — Bruffels Sprouts,
 — Savoy,
 Tansey,
 Thyme,
 Water-Cresses,
 Winter Savory.

Under Frames and on Hot-beds.

Asparagus,
 Cos Lettuces,
 Cucumbers,
 Carrots,

Mint,
 Mushrooms,
 Radishes.

110 THE GARDENER'S POCKET CALENDAR.

The FRUIT-GARDEN and ORCHARD.

Fruit-trees may still be planted, if your ground were not ready before, or any are dead, but then they must be well mulched after planting.

Finish dressing and planting the Strawberries ; if your Gardener has left them on the old beds nearer than ordered last month, pull up more of them ; for as they have been used to plant them much nearer, they will scarcely be persuaded to leave them at such distances, but by this method the fruit will be larger and more in quantity.

Lay some turf, the grass side downwards, round newly-planted trees, which is much better than watering them.

Look over the Apricot-trees, and thin them for tarts.

If any of the Fruit-trees be blighted, fork the ground up, and apply the draining of a dung-hill to them, or some hog-dung.

Finish grafting Fruit-trees early in the month.

Much trouble is saved in pruning, by pulling off the buds when they appear in improper places ; the vines will require it first.

The Produce of the FRUIT GARDEN and ORCHARD.

Almonds,	Winter Pears,
Apples,	Baking Pears,
Apricots,	Walnuts.
Currants,	} for Tarts.
Gooseberries,	

Directions

Directions for the KITCHEN-GARDEN for M A Y.

Weed the beds of Asparagus, particularly the feed-beds of the young Asparagus.

Transplant the different sorts of Radishes, which you intend to raise seed from.

Sow Scarlet-flowering Kidney-Beans near walls or pales, and then they may be supported with strings, or if in an open situation, they must have sticks placed to them.

Sow Peas, and plant Beans in a moist situation for crops in Autumn.

Prick out Boorcole, Broccoli, and Cabbages from the feed-bed, and sow more seed of each.

Prick out Cauliflowers from the feed-bed, sown last month; plant out those sown in March, and sow more seed for a crop after Michaelmas.

Sow some Radish-feed near the Cauliflowers, to entice the flies to them, instead of the Cauliflower-leaves.

Plant out Savoy and Sugar-loaf Cabbages, sown in March.

Break some of the leaves of the Cauliflowers, to cover the flower from the sun.

Tye up some more of the early Cabbages to forward them, hoe the ground round them, and draw some earth up to their stems.

Examine the beds of Leeks and Onions planted out for seed; draw up with your hand any weeds which are amongst them; plant some stakes, and fasten pack-thread to them from stake to stake, to support the heads.

Hoe the beds of Carrots, Leeks, Onions, and Parsneps, before the weeds draw them up weak.

Hoe

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Hoe Turneps before they are too much crouded, and sow some more seed, in a cool situation.

Sow Lettuce-feed of various sorts, and plant some out upon a north border.

The Cucumber and Melon-frames must be constantly attended to, and fresh dung added to the sides, when the heat of the bed declines.

Sow Cucumber and Melon-feed early in the month, to plant out under glasses and oiled papers.

The seeds of Anjou Cabbages, Turnep-rooted Cabbage, and Cabbage-Turnep may now be sown, both for the table and for cattle.

Sow Purslane and Fenchio; thin and earth up the other crops of Fenchio.

If the Red Spiders attack Melons, or the Black Flies the Cucumbers, fumigate them with smoke of tobacco, to kill them.

Plant some Cucumbers near a wall, to save some seed from them, and nail them to the wall as they throw out Runners.

Earth up the Peas, and stick them, as soon as you see any tendrils to them.

Draw up earth against the Beans, and cut off the tops of those which are in flower.

Prick out the second crop of Celery, and sow the third crop.

Weed very carefully the seed-beds of Basil, Marjoram, Savory, Thyme, &c.

Sow small Sallading on a north border.

Sow Endive-feed very thin on a shady border.

Continue

Continue sowing Dwarf French Beans on moist ground, for a crop in Autumn.

Hoe the ground where the Potatoes were planted, before they appear.

Sow Radish-feed on moist ground, and Spinach.

Prepare your ground by plowing, to sow Turneps, and Rape or Cole-feed next month.

Look over all your crops frequently, to see that the weeds do not overtop them, nor suffer any weeds to seed.

The Produce of the KITCHEN-GARDEN.

Asparagus,	Cresses,
Balm,	Endive,
Beans, Mazagan,	Fennel,
Beet-roots,	Horfe-Radish,
— Red,	Leeks,
— White,	Lettuces,
— Green,	Marjoram,
Boorcole,	Mint,
— Purple,	Mustard,
— Green,	Onions,
Broccoli,	Parsley,
— Purple,	Peas,
—Cauliflower,	Radishes,
Burnet,	Sage,
Cabbages,	Sorrel,
— Early,	Spinach,
— Red,	Sprouts of
Carrots,	— Anjou Cabbages,
Cauliflower,	— Broccoli,
Celery,	— Cabbages,
Chervil,	— Brussels Sprouts.
Cives,	Tansy,
Coleworts,	Thyme,
Corn-Sallad,	Winter Savory.

Under Frames and on Hot-beds.

Carrots,	Mushrooms,
Cucumbers,	Turneps.

The FRUIT-GARDEN and ORCHARD.

The Fruit-trees must be frequently examined this month, and the buds pulled off which shoot out in improper places. This saves much trouble in pruning of the trees afterwards.

Look over the Apricots, and thin them again.

In dry weather, water the Strawberries which are in flower, to cause the fruit to set.

If any of the Wall-trees be attacked with insects, water them frequently.

Look over the trees in the Orchard, and search for the webs of Caterpillars.

Nail the Vines as they shoot, to prevent their breaking.

If any of the Wall-trees be blighted, fork up the ground, and spread hogs-dung over it, and water it frequently to wash it in.

Take away the clay from the trees which were grafted at Spring.

The Fruit-trees budded last Summer must be examined; take away all suckers which come from the roots, and pull off the buds which come from the stock.

The Espalier and Dwarf Fruit-trees will require a little examination to pull off improper shoots.

The Produce of the FRUIT-GARDEN and ORCHARD.

Almonds,	May Duke Cherries,
Apples,	Winter Pears,
Apricots,	Baking Pears,
Currants,	Walnuts.
Gooseberries,	

} for Tarts.

Directions

Directions for the KITCHEN-GARDEN for JUNE.

Transplant Leeks when you have an opportunity of rainy or cloudy weather.

Finish sowing the seeds of Anjou Cabbage, Turnep-Cabbage, and Cabbage-Turnep, and prick out those sown in May. Sow also some Sugar-loaf and Red Cabbage for a crop at Spring.

The Boorcole, Savoys and Cabbages sown last month, must be pricked out from the seed-bed, before they are drawn up weak.

Sow Broccoli for the third crop, and prick out the second crop.

Sow the principal crop of Rape or Cole-seed, also Turneps for cattle, and hoe those which are come up.

Some Dwarf Kidney-Beans must be sown in a situation rather moist, twice in the month.

Prick out the Cauliflowers sown in May, in a cool situation. Look over those which are beginning to flower, and break down some of the leaves over them.

Thin the crops of Beets, Carrots, Leeks, Onions and Parsneps, to their proper distance.

Transplant Lettuces in a cool situation, and sow more.

Sow Fenchio, and then earth up the other crops.

Sow some Cabbage-seed for Coleworts, and some seed of the Hardy Green Colewort.

Draw earth up to the Cucumbers under bell-glasses; spread the runners out regularly, and water them in very dry weather.

Attend to the Melons under oiled paper, and on the tan-bed; pinch off the tops where necessary, and lay the runners in order.

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Draw up earth to the Peas frequently, and always stick them in proper time.

Cut off the tops of those Beans which are in flower, and draw earth to those crops which require it.

Thin the third crop of Celery, if it be too thick in the seed-bed, by pricking some of it out early. Plant out some of the first crop, as soon as it is about six inches high.

Thin the first crop of Endive, sown last month, and sow the second crop.

Lay tiles or slates under the Melons to forward their growth, and gently turn the fruit, when near ripe, frequently.

Finish early in the month sowing of Cucumbers in the open ground. Draw earth up to those which are out of the ground, and water them in dry weather.

Sow twice in the month some Peas in a moist situation.

Hoe Potatoes, and draw earth up to their stems.

Take up Garlic, Rocambole and Eschalots, when their leaves are quite decayed.

Weed the beds of Pot-herbs and Aromatics, particularly before you cut them for drying or distilling.

Gather all herbs for drying, soon after the Sun has dried up the dew; hoe the beds when cut, and if the weather be very dry, give them two or three plentiful waterings, to forward the next crop.

Let not any weeds run up to seed, nor leave any on the ground after cut down, which have begun to flower, for many will ripen their seeds after being cut.

Examine the different crops from which you are saving seed, and gather the seed as it ripens; for many sorts will be scattered, if left to be too ripe before gathered.

Sow Spinach in a moist situation, and thin it soon after it appears, that it may not so quickly run up to seed.

The crops of Salsafy, Scorzonera and Skirret must be hoed to their proper distances.

Weed the feed-beds of Basil, Marjoram, Savory and Thyme before the weeds over-top them, and plant some out, if they be too thick.

Prepare the ground for finishing the sowing of Rape and Turnep-feed next Month.

Sow Turnep-rooted and Black Spanish Radishes in a cool situation.

Plant out the Chardons from the feed-bed.

The Produce of the KITCHEN-GARDEN.

Artichokes,	Marjoram,
Asparagus,	Marygolds,
Balm,	Mint,
Basil,	Mustard,
Beans,	Onions,
Boorcole,	Parsley,
Broccoli,	Peas,
— Purple,	Potatoes,
— Cauliflower,	Purflane,
Burnet,	Radishes,
Cabbages,	Sage,
— Early,	Savory,
— Sugar-loaf,	Sorrel,
Carrots,	Spinach,
Cauliflower,	Sprouts of
Chervil,	— Anjou Cabbage,
Chives,	— Broccoli,
Cresses,	— Brussels Sprouts,
Eschalots,	Tansey,
Fennel,	Thyme,
Horfe-Radish,	Turneps,
Kidney-Beans,	Winter Savory.
Lettuces,	

Under Frames and on Hot-beds.

Carrots,	Mushrooms,
Cucumbers,	Turneps.
Melons,	

The FRUIT-GARDEN and ORCHARD.

Let the Apricots be thinned for the last time, early in this month.

The Peaches and Nectarines will require thinning for the first time.

Examine the young stocks which have been either budded or grafted, and pull off improper shoots.

Remove shreds which are placed too near any fruit.

Search for the webs of Caterpillars, which are generally found on Apple-trees.

The Vines this month require frequent nailing up to the wall.

Begin budding of Peaches, Nectarines and Apricots.

Water newly-planted trees, and lay some turf with the grass downwards, over their roots.

Pull off Strawberry-runners, except you want a few for a new plantation, then pinch them off after the first runner; for those are by much the strongest.

As the Cherries begin to ripen, cover the trees with nets to guard against the birds.

When the fruit of the Scarlet Strawberries is arrived at about half its full growth, pull off all decay'd leaves, lay some pieces of tiles under the fruit, and it will both forward it and keep it clean; water them in dry weather.

The Produce of the FRUIT-GARDEN and ORCHARD.

Almonds,	Melons,	} for Tarts.
Apples,	Nectarines,	
—Winter John,	Peaches,	
—French Rennet,	Winter Pears,	
—Summer Juneating,	Baking Pears,	} for Tarts.
Apricots,	Strawberries,	
Currants,	—Alpine,	
Gooseberries	—Virginian or Scarlet	

Directions

Directions for the KITCHEN-GARDEN for J U L Y.

Prick out the plants of Anjou Cabbage, Turnep-rooted Cabbage, Cabbage Turnep, and White Scotch Cabbage, from the seed-bed, before they are too much crowded and drawn up weak.

Slip off the side-shoots of the Artichokes, to make the principal head large.

Take the opportunity of the first rain to plant out the Sweet-herbs from the seed-beds, as Basil, Marjoram, &c.

Sow the third and last crop of Endive, in an open situation ; prick out the second crop, and plant out some of the first crop.

Plant out more of the first crop of Celery for blanching, and earth up that which has been planted out. Prick out the third crop, sown last month.

After the first rain in the month, plant some Maza-gan Beans.

Sow Hotspur Peas twice in the month.

Sow some of the Early Dwarf Kidney Beans, on a south border.

Finish sowing of Rape or Cole-seed, and Turneps for Cattle, early in the month.

Plant out the first crop of Boorcole, and thin the other crops, if too thick.

Plant out some of the first crop of Broccoli ; and prick out the last sown crop, and sow the fourth and last crop.

Finish sowing of Coleworts.

Prick out the Sugar-loaf Cabbages sown last month.

Plant out the first crop of Milan Cabbages, and Brussels Sprouts.

Plant out the Savoys and Sugar-loaf Cabbages sown in April, in an open situation.

Sow the last crop of Fenchio in a warm situation ; and weed and thin the other crops, and draw earth up to them to blanch.

Finish transplanting Leeks in cloudy or rainy weather, to prevent the trouble of watering them.

Sow Lettuces in a very open situation, not to be drawn up weak.

Examine the Melons frequently, to pinch the joints above the fruit, and to take off all weak runners ; and water them sparingly, not to spoil the flavor of the fruit.

Sow Turnep-rooted and Black Spanish Radishes at the end of the month, for the last crop.

Sow Carrots for young ones in Autumn.

Gather Herbs and Flowers for distilling and drying.

Sow the Round-leaved Spinach to cut before Winter.

Nail up the runners of Cucumbers which are planted against the wall, and place some sticks amongst those sown in the open ground, to prevent their spotting.

Attend to the Radishes and other seeds, that they are not destroyed by the birds, &c.

Plant out cuttings of Lavender, Rue, Sage, and Rosemary, as by this time they will be well rooted.

Transplant from the seed-bed Thyme, Winter Savory, and other Seedling Aromatic Herbs.

Hoe Turneps before they grow too thick, and sow some more seed for the table.

Plant out the Cauliflowers, for the crop after Michaelmas, and sow some Radish-seed amongst them to attract the flies ; and also for a crop in Autumn.

Sow some Onions on a south border, to draw up young before Winter.

Thin the beds of Coleworts sown in June.

Draw earth up to the stems of the Potatoes, and cut down the weeds betwixt the rows.

Draw up the Onions which were sown upon the beds of seedling Asparagus, and weed it.

Sow a little Parsley in a warm situation, to have it young in Winter and Spring. Cut down some of the other; hoe the ground on each side of the rows, and it will shoot up again directly, and will be much preferable to the old leaves.

Pull off the suckers from the Artichokes constantly.

J U L Y.

The Produce of the KITCHEN-GARDEN.

Artichokes,	Melons,
Balm,	Mint,
Basil,	Mustard,
Beans,	Mushrooms,
—— Various sorts,	Onions,
Borage,	Parsley,
Cabbages,	Peas,
—— Various sorts,	—— Various sorts,
Carrots,	Potatoes,
Cives,	Purslane,
Chervil,	Radishes,
Cresses,	Rocambole,
Cucumbers,	Sage,
Endive,	Savory,
Fennel,	Sorrel,
Finochio,	Spinach,
Garlic,	Tansey,
Kidney-Beans,	Tarragon,
Leeks,	Thyme,
Lettuces,	Turneps,
Marjoram,	Turnep-rooted Radishes,
Marygolds,	Winter Savory.

The FRUIT-GARDEN and ORCHARD.

If it be dry weather, the large sorts of Strawberries must be frequently watered, and if the decayed leaves are pulled off as directed for the Scarlets, it will be better.

After the first rain in this month, take away the runners if well rooted, and plant them on fresh beds, according to the distances mentioned in March. By leaving them on the old plants till September, or March (the usual time of planting them), you weaken both the old plants, and the runners.

The branches of Vines will require nailing every ten days.

Finish thinning Peaches and Nectarines this month.

Cover some Currant-trees, either Standards or Wall-trees, with matts, to retard the fruit.

Look over all Wall-trees frequently, and do a little at a time, as it is wanted.

Finish budding all sorts of Fruit-trees.

Search for the nests of Wasps and Ants, and destroy them.

If the weather be very dry, fork up the borders where Fruit-trees grow, and water them frequently, particularly over the leaves.

It is always necessary to raise Alpine Strawberries from seeds; pick out some of the largest, squeeze them on paper, and let the seeds dry on it, and sow them in March.

The Produce of the FRUIT-GARDEN and ORCHARD.

Apples,
— Juneating,
— Codling,
Apricots,
Cherries,
Currants,
Figs,

Gooseberries,
Grapes,
Melons,
Peaches,
Summer Pears,
Plums,
Strawberries, all sorts.

Directions for the KITCHEN-GARDEN for AUGUST.

If Carrots have been sown with Parsneps, draw up all the Carrots, and stir the ground very deep with a hoe.

Plant Mazagan Beans for the last crop, on a south border, and earth up those sown last month.

Sow Hotspur Peas for the last time; earth and stick the other late crops.

Plant out the second crop of Boorcole, and thin any of the other crops, to prevent their being drawn up weak.

Prick out the fourth crop of Broccoli. Plant out the second crop.

Before the middle of the month, sow some seed of Early Battersea and Sugar-loaf Cabbages.

Earth up the Michaelmas Cauliflowers frequently.

About the twentieth of August is the usual time for sowing of the Cauliflowers for the first crop.

If the stalks of the Onions begin to wither, pull them up, and frequently turn them, that they may not strike root again.

Sow the seed of the Welsh Onions on beds four or five feet wide.

Sow some short-topped Radish-seed in a warm situation.

Small Sallading must be sown every week this month.

Prickly-seed Spinach must be sown in an open situation, for the Winter crop.

Sow Brown Dutch Cabbage and Cos Lettuces in an open situation, to be transplanted afterwards to stand through the Winter.

Hoe the different crops of Turneps to their proper distances, and sow some Early Dutch Turnep, and French Turnep-seed.

Plant out more Endive for blanching ; pull up those which run up to seed, and plant others in their places. Thin the last sown crop.

Gather the Pickling Cucumbers frequently, and draw the runners up to the sticks.

Plant out more Celery for blanching, and earth that up frequently which has been planted out.

Draw earth to the Chardons, as they advance in height.

Thin the Fиноchio, and draw up earth to it, to blanch it.

The Melons under oiled paper must be covered at night in rainy weather.

Thin the Coleworts in the seed-bed, where they are too thick.

Keep all your Winter crops of Boorcole, Broccoli, Cabbages, &c. free from weeds, that they may not be drawn up weak, for at this season weeds grow very fast.

Earth the last crop of Kidney Beans, and water them in very dry weather.

Plant out Savoy in a very open situation, and not near either walls, hedges, or trees.

Search for Caterpillars frequently amongst the Savoy and Cabbages, or they will soon destroy your crops.

Attend constantly to the crops of Seeds which are nearly ripe enough for gathering.

Tye up Endive for blanching frequently, for it will soon run up to seed.

Sow Carrots, if omitted last month, or they will be too late.

Hoe the Black Spanish and Turnep-rooted Radishes to their proper distances.

Weed

Weed the beds of seedlings frequently, before the weeds are as high as the crops.

Prepare the ground by plowing, for planting out next month the crops of Anjou Cabbage, White Scotch Cabbage, &c. for cattle.

Plant out part of the Sugar-loaf and Red Cabbages sown in June.

AUGUST.

The Produce of the KITCHEN-GARDEN.

Artichokes,	Lettuces, various sorts,
Balm,	Marjoram,
Basil,	Marygolds,
Beans,	Melons,
— Various sorts,	Mint,
Borage,	Mushrooms,
Cabbages,	Mustard,
— Various sorts,	Onions,
— Red,	Parsley,
Carrots,	— Roots,
Cauliflowers,	Peas,
Celery,	— Various sorts,
Chervil,	Potatoes,
Chives,	Purslane,
Cresses,	Radishes,
Cucumbers,	Rocambole,
Dill,	Sage,
Endive,	Savory,
Eschalots,	Sorrel,
Fennel,	Spinach,
Finochio,	Tansey,
Garlic,	Thyme,
Horse-Radish,	Turneps,
Kidney-Beans,	Turnep-rooted Radishes,
Leeks,	Winter Savory.

The

The FRUIT-GARDEN and ORCHARD.

Finish planting in this month, all the new plantations of Strawberries you intend; then instead of having scarce any fruit the first year, you will be certain of having a moderate crop, except of the Chili, whose runners never flower till two years old. Constantly take off all runners as soon as they appear.

Pull off the buds constantly of the newly-budded stocks.

Nail up the Fig-trees with very long nails, for the branches are very heavy.

The Peaches and Nectarines will require frequently nailing up this month.

Set bottles of fugar and water to catch Wasps.

Pinch off the ends of the branches of the Vines, and leave only two shoots above the fruit.

All sorts of Strawberries may be raised from seed; therefore if you are curious in them, save some of the other sorts in paper, as directed for the Alpines.

Fork up the borders on which fruit-trees grow, to encourage the growth of the fruit, and in very dry weather water them.

The Produce of the FRUIT-GARDEN and ORCHARD.

Apples,
Apricots,
Cherries,
Currants,
Figs,
Gooseberries,
Grapes,
Melons,

Mulberries,
Nectarines,
Peaches,
Pears,
Plums,
Raspberries,
Strawberries.

Directions

Directions for the KITCHEN-GARDEN for
S E P T E M B E R.

If the sowing of any seeds were omitted last month, do it early in this, or they will be too late.

Prepare the ground by digging and throwing it into ridges, or by plowing for the different crops of Cabbages for the use of cattle, which must be planted out at the end of the month.

Plant out the remainder of the Sugar-loaf and Red Cabbages sown in June.

Weed the beds of Carrots sown in July and August, and thin them to their proper distances.

The beds of Welsh Onions must be weeded before the weeds are very high.

Carry the Onions into the house, when properly dried, and divide them into their different sorts.

Hoe the beds of Spinach before the weeds cover it.

If Turneps are not hoed in due time, the roots will not arrive at half their size.

Prepare dung of a moderate heat, and some Mushroom-spawn to make a bed for use in the Winter.

Weed and thin the beds of Lettuces, by transplanting out some of the strongest upon a fourth border.

Look over your different crops of seeds; guard them from the birds, and gather them as they ripen.

Prick out the Cauliflowers sown last month, upon a fourth border, as soon as they have four or five leaves.

Prick out some of the Coleworts before they are too much crowded, and it will give the others more room to grow.

Hoe the ground around the Michaelmas Cauliflowers, and draw earth up to their stems.

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Plant out the third crop of Broccoli, and earth up the second crop.

Tye up the leaves of the Chardons with a hay-band, and then draw earth up to them to blanch them.

Sow small Sallading on a fourth border, and if the season proves cold, cover it with hand-glasses or a frame.

Prick out the Early and Sugar-loaf Cabbages, sown last month, as soon as they are about four inches high, upon a fourth border.

Plant out the Savoys in an open, but warm situation.

Plant out Milan Cabbages and Brussels Sprouts.

At the end of the month begin to plant out the Anjou Cabbage, White Scotch Cabbage, Cabbage Turneps and Turnep-rooted Cabbages for either the table or cattle.

The late crops of Melons must be covered with mats in cold nights.

Plant out Endive, before it is too much drawn, and tie up some to blanch it.

Draw earth up to the Celery frequently, which is planted out, and plant out more.

Earth up the Fenchio, and on cold nights cover it with mats to defend it from the frost.

The last crop of Peas will require earthing and sticking, to preserve their stalks from being cankered.

Draw earth up to the Beans, and cut off the tops when they are in flower.

Nail up the Cucumbers against the wall, and if they be covered with a hot-bed light, it will preserve them some time longer.

Sow Angelica, Fennel and Sorrel.

The Produce of the KITCHEN-GARDEN.

Artichokes,	Marjoram,
Balm,	Melons,
Basil,	Mint,
Beans,	Mushrooms,
Cabbages,	Mustard,
— Various sorts,	Onions,
Carrots,	Parsley,
Cauliflowers,	— Roots,
Celery,	Peas,
Chervil,	— Various sorts,
Cresses,	Radishes,
Cucumbers,	Rocambole,
Dill,	Sage,
Endive,	Salsafy,
Eschalots,	Savoys,
Fennel,	Scorzoneræ,
Finochio,	Skirret,
Garlic,	Sorrel,
Horfe-Radish,	Spinach,
Kidney-Beans,	Thyme,
Leeks,	Turneps,
Lettuces,	Turnep-rooted Radishes.
— Various sorts,	

The ORCHARD and FRUIT-GARDEN.

Pull off runners from Strawberries, and if you have not finished making new plantations, omit it no longer.

As you will soon have occasion for gathering the Autumnal and Winter Fruit, the room intended for preserving it, should be cleaned and made ready for its reception. It should be very dry, fronting the south, and sufficiently warm to keep out frost.

Continue pulling off the weak shoots of Vines, and constantly nailing them up where required.

If the Autumn be very dry, water the borders on which the Fruit-trees grow.

Put bags of crape, gauze or paper, over the finest bunches of Grapes.

If Wasps and Ants be not destroyed, your fruit will be greatly spoiled; set bottles of sugar and water.

At the end of the month plant cuttings of Currants and Gooseberries.

Prepare ground by digging holes where Fruit-trees are to be planted next month.

The Produce of the FRUIT-GARDEN and ORCHARD.

Almonds,
Apples,
Apricots,
Berberries,
Cherries,
Chefnuts,
Currants,
Figs,
Filberts,
Gooseberries,
Grapes,

Melons,
Mulberries,
Nectarines,
Nuts,
Peaches,
Pears,
Plums,
Raspberries,
Strawberries, Alpine
Walnuts.

Directions

Directions for the KITCHEN-GARDEN for OCTOBER.

The first week in the month finish planting out the different sorts of Cabbages, &c. for the use of cattle, that they may be well rooted before Winter.

Plant out in a warm situation the Early and Sugar-loaf Cabbages, but leave some, that they may be covered and preserved in frosty weather, if these be killed.

The Cauliflowers intended for bell and hand-glasses must now be planted out, six under each glass.

Hoe the Spinach, and cut some out to leave it at a proper distance.

The beds of Carrots will require a second hoeing, to thin them to about six inches asunder.

The Onions will require another weeding before Winter.

The Turneps, if left too thick, must be hoed this month for the last time.

Finish planting Lettuces out upon a south border, and plant some under glasses.

Sow early Peas upon a south border, near the wall, and likewise in rows across the border.

Plant Mazagan-Beans in the same manner as the Peas.

Plant out more Celery, and earth the other up frequently, as you see it requires it.

Hoe the beds of Pot-herbs, cut down the old stalks, and spread some earth over them, out of the paths.

Take up some roots of Mint, and put them in pots to be ready for forcing.

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Continue drawing out more Coleworts, to thin the beds, and plant them.

Cover the Mushroom-beds with more straw or matts, as the cold encreases.

Sow small Sallading on a gentle hot-bed.

Continue planting out the Broccoli, as soon as it is of a proper height.

Tie up Endive every week, to have a proper succession of it blanched.

Gather Asparagus feeds when fully ripe ; at the end of the month, cut down the stalks, and dress the beds, that they may appear neat all the Winter.

Prepare dung for the first hot-bed for forcing of Asparagus.

Hoe the ground between the rows of Boorcole, Broccoli, Savoy, and Cabbages, when any weeds appear, and draw up some earth to their stems.

Examine amongst the Savoy and Cabbages for Caterpillars, and destroy them.

The beds of Sage, Thyme, Savory, &c. should be hoed, the weeds raked off, and some earth spread amongst them, from out of the paths.

If any ground lies vacant, dig it up, and throw it into ridges ; if you have not time to do that, at least hoe the weeds, and rake them up into heaps.

Gather the seeds of Scarlet Beans, or any other seeds which are ripe.

Take the opportunity of the middle of the day, when it is dry, to thresh out and clean your seeds.

Begin to take up Potatoes, Carrots, Jerusalem Artichokes, and Beets.

The Produce of the KITCHEN-GARDEN.

Artichokes,	Mint,
Balm,	Mushrooms,
Beans, Mazagan,	Mustard,
Beets,	Onions,
Cabbages,	Parsley,
— Various sorts,	— roots,
— Red,	Parsneps,
Carrots,	Peas,
Cauliflowers,	Potatoes,
Chardons,	Radishes,
Celery,	— Black Spanish,
Cucumbers,	Rampions,
Endive,	Rocambole,
Eschalots,	Sage,
Fennel,	Savoys,
Finochio,	Salsafy,
Garlic,	Scorzonerias,
Horfe-Radish,	Skirrets,
Jerusalem Artichokes,	Sorrel,
Kidney-beans,	Spinach,
Leeks,	Thyme,
Lettuces,	Turneps,
Marjoram,	Turnep-rooted Radishes,
Melons,	Winter Savory.

The FRUIT - GARDEN and ORCHARD.

Cut off the stalks, leaves, and runners from the Strawberry-beds; dig between the plants, and spread some fresh earth among them, and a little rotten dung.

Prune the fruit-trees on the south border first, because of sowing and planting the crops on them, and then they will remain neat all the Winter.

Prune Raspberries, and hoe the beds.

Dig the holes for planting fruit-trees early in the month; it contributes to meliorate the ground greatly.

After you have finished pruning the wall-trees, proceed to the Dwarfs and Espaliers, and leave the Standards for the last.

Gather carefully the Winter Pears and other fruit as they ripen, and lay them very thin at first on the shelves of the fruit-room, and afterwards put them in jars.

If it be possible, plant all your fruit-trees early in the month.

The Produce of the FRUIT-GARDEN and ORCHARD.

Almonds,
Apples,
Apricots,
Berberries,
Cherries,
Chefnuts,
Currants,
Figs,
Filberts,
Melons,

Mulberries,
Nectarines,
Nuts,
Peaches,
Pears,
Plums,
Raspberries,
Strawberries, Alpine,
Walnuts.

The

Directions for the KITCHEN-GARDEN for
N O V E M B E R.

As last month is the particular time in which all the plants that require planting out before Christmas, should be performed; recollect if any thing were omitted, and do it early in this.

Plant out the remainder of the Celery, or it will not take good root before the frost sets in.

Finish planting Coleworts early in the month.

Take up Beets, Carrots, Parsley-roots, Parsneps, Salsify, Scorzonera, Skirrets, and preserve them in sand for use in winter.

Potatoes and Jerusalem Artichokes should be taken up before the rains set in.

Plant the Asparagus as soon as the bed is in a proper degree of heat.

If the weather be very mild, give some air to the Cauliflowers and Lettuces under glasses, but particularly to those under a hot-bed frame.

Plant out all the Endive upon a south border, or on the sides of ridges. Tye up also some for blanching every week.

Cut off the stalks of Artichokes, and earth them up for the winter.

Sow small Sallading in pots, and you may frequently place it on the hot-beds made for Asparagus.

Plant some Mazagan Beans to succeed the first crop.

Sow more Early Peas in a warm situation, for a second crop.

Take the opportunity in the middle of the day, when the earth is a little dry at top, to draw it up to the Ce-

lery, but take care that none of it goes into the center of the plants.

Hoe the ground near the Early Peas and Mazagan Beans, and draw some of it up to their stems.

Finish planting out at the beginning of the month, all the Broccoli which remains on the beds, that it may be well rooted before the frosts begin.

Search for Caterpillars amongst the Savoy and Cabbages.

All the crops of Boorcole, Broccoli, Savoy and Cabbages, should be hoed, the weeds raked off, and some earth drawn to their stems.

The crops of Anjou and White Scotch Cabbages, Cabbage-Turnep, and Turnep-rooted Cabbages, should be hand-hoed between the plants, and then earthed up with a plough, if planted in large quantities for cattle.

Prepare a hot-bed for the second crop of Asparagus, towards the end of the month.

Finish cutting down the stalks of the Asparagus, and dressing the beds. Some persons plant Cabbage-Lettuces on the beds.

If any seeds remain uncleaned, defer it no longer; for in damp weather they will soon be mouldy, if not preserved in bags in a dry place.

If any of the Lettuces suddenly wither, search for the grubs under them, just within the earth.

Short-topped Radishes must be sown the middle of this month, on a south border, for the first crop at Spring, and if the bed be laid sloping from the wall some inches, it will forward their growth.

The Produce of the KITCHEN GARDEN.

Artichokes,	Jerusalem Artichokes,
Beans, Mazagan	Kidney-Beans,
Beet-roots,	Leeks,
— Red,	Lettuces,
— Green,	Marjoram,
— White,	Onions,
Boorcole,	Parley,
— Purple,	— roots,
— Green,	Parfneps,
Broccoli,	Peas,
— Purple,	Potatoes,
— Cauliflower,	Radishes,
Cabbages,	— Black Spanish,
— Sugarloaf,	Rampions,
— Battersea,	Rocambole,
— Large White,	Sage,
— Red Dutch,	Salfafy,
Carrots,	Savoys,
Cauliflowers,	Scorzoneræ,
Celery,	Skirret,
Chardons,	Sorrel,
Coleworts,	Spinach,
Endive,	Thyme,
Eschalots,	Turneps,
Garlic,	Turnep-rooted Radishes,
Horfe Radish,	Winter Savory.

On Hot-beds.

Asparagus,	Mushrooms,
Mint,	Small Sallading.

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The FRUIT-GARDEN and ORCHARD.

Finish planting all Fruit-trees early in the month, that they may be well settled in the earth before the frost sets in.

Take every opportunity in a dry day to gather the late fruit.

Finish pruning early in the month the Stone Fruit-trees, that their wounds may be perfectly healed before the strong frosts begin. The Standards may still be pruned.

Pull off the Autumnal Figs, to prevent their making some of the branches decay, and prune the trees.

Finish pruning Gooseberries and Currants, because they shoot very early.

Examine the Pears in the Fruit-room, and take away those which are decayed, before they infect others.

The Produce of the FRUIT-GARDEN and ORCHARD.

Almonds,
Apples,
Chefnuts,
Currants,
Filberts,
Grapes,
Medlars,
Nectarines,

Nuts,
Pears,
Plums,
Quinces,
Raspberries,
Services,
Strawberries,
Walnuts.

Directions

D E C E M B E R.

Directions for the KITCHEN GARDEN for DECEMBER.

Sow another crop of Early Peas, that you may have a quick succession of crops, if the first be killed, which sometimes happens in severe winters.

Plant also some more Mazagan Beans.

Earth up Celery as you see it requires, and tie up Endive for blanching.

In a mild day take the glasses off the Cauliflowers, pick off all decayed leaves, stir the earth up gently with a hoe, and draw some of it to their stems.

Examine the Lettuces, pick off decayed leaves, and give them a slight hoeing.

Give air to the hot-beds of Asparagus, in the middle of a mild day, to give it some colour.

Earth up the first crop of Peas and Beans, and if slugs attack them, spread some lime, just slacked, over them.

The Mushroom-beds must be frequently looked into, and fresh dry straw applied, if the rain has penetrated through the old; or if any mice eat them, set traps to catch them.

Early in this month all the crops should be hoed, and the weeds raked off; for if left on the ground, most of them being natives of this country, will strike root again. Every crop of weeds you let grow, requires an additional quantity of dung, to restore the salts to the earth which they have robbed it of.

If it be mild weather, the beds of onions will want another slight hoeing.

According as the beds of Asparagus begin to decline, prepare others. Remember that it requires about five
weeks

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weeks before you can cut any, after you begin, therefore fresh beds must be made every three weeks.

This is a very proper time to search for snails, you will find many in the holes of the walls.

Sow Short-topped Radishes in a warm situation for a second crop.

If you have any vacant ground, dig it, and throw it up into ridges ; it both saves time when you want to crop it next month, and greatly improves it by the frost in the mean time, and consequently is equal to dung.

Before the frost sets in, spread some wheaten straw over the border sown with Radishes.

Take the opportunity of frosty weather to wheel in some rotten dung, and loam, for the Melons and Cucumbers at Spring ; but if you make many hot-beds, you will always be supplied with dung enough, and will only want loam.

Prepare hot dung for making of hot-beds for Cucumbers, if you intend to have them very early.

As you now have much leisure time, repair all your tools which require it ; grind your hoes, and let every tool be put into proper order for business, as frequently, in a forward Spring, you have not time to perform many operations in their proper season.

The Produce of the KITCHEN-GARDEN.

Artichokes,	Garlic,
Beet-roots,	Horfe-Radish,
— Red,	Jerusalem Artichokes,
— Green,	Leeks,
— White,	Lettuces,
Boorcole,	Onions,
— Purple,	Parsley,
— Green,	— roots,
Broccoli,	Parsneps,
— Purple,	Potatoes,
— Cauliflower,	Radishes, Black Spanish,
Cabbages,	Rampions,
— Sugar-loaf,	Rocambole,
— Battersea,	Sage,
— Large White,	Salsify,
— Red Dutch,	Savoys,
Carrots,	Scorzonerias,
Cauliflower,	Skirret,
Celery,	Sorrel,
Chardons,	Spinach,
Coleworts,	Thyme,
Endive,	Turneps,
Eschalot,	Winter Savory.

On Hot-beds.

Asparagus,	Mushrooms,
Mint,	Small Sallading.

The

The FRUIT-GARDEN and ORCHARD.

Cover the roots of newly-planted fruit-trees with long litter, to keep the frost from penetrating to the roots, and place some stakes to the standard-trees to prevent their being disturbed by the wind.

After the Winter Pears have lain some short time, spread thin, in the fruit-room, lay them thicker together, and cover them with a woollen cloth to sweat them; after a few days, rub them with a linen cloth, and put them into earthen jars, with dry moss betwixt them; cork them close, and cover the jars over with dry sand.

Produce of the FRUIT-GARDEN and ORCHARD.

Almonds,
Apples,
Chefnuts,
Filberts,
Grapes,
Medlars,

Nuts,
Pears,
Quinces,
Services,
Strawberries, Alpine,
Walnuts.

C H A P. III.

A CATALOGUE OF TENDER ANNUAL FLOWERS

WHICH REQUIRE A STRONG HOT-BED TO BE MADE IN
FEBRUARY OR MARCH, TO BRING THEM FORWARD,
TO PRODUCE THEIR FLOWERS IN PERFECTION —
AND THEIR CULTURE.

I. AMARANTH.

1. **T**REE Amaranth,
2. Two-coloured or Bi-color,
3. Three-coloured, or Tricolor.

2. BALSAM.

1. Single White Balsam,
2. Single Red,
3. Single Purple,
4. Double White,
5. Double Red,
6. Double Purple,
7. Striped, of each sort.

3. COCKSCOMB AMARANTH.

1. Crimson Cockscomb,
2. Purple,
3. Yellow,
4. Dwarf Crimson.

4. EGG-PLANT.

1. Purple Egg-Plant,
2. White.

5. GLOBE AMARANTH.

1. White Globe Amaranth,
2. Purple,
3. Striped.

6. HUMBLE PLANT.

1. Humble Plant.

7. ICE PLANT, or,

1. Diamond Ficoides.

8. SENSITIVE PLANT.

1. Sensitive Plant.

9. STRAMONIUM.

1. Double Purple Stramonium,
2. Double White.

10. ZINNIA.

1. Red Zinnia,
2. Yellow.

Their

Their Culture.

The principal beauty of these plants consists in their being brought forward early in the Spring, that they may bring their flowers to perfection.

To accomplish this, some hot dung must be prepared at the end of February; and about the first week in March, when the bed is in a proper degree of heat, the seed should be sown very thin, so that the young plants may not be too much crowded at first.

In about a fortnight the plants will appear, when they should have air given to them by degrees, to prevent their being drawn up weak; in about three weeks after, they will require another hot-bed, when they must be carefully transplanted to about four inches distance.

On this hot-bed they may remain near a month, but you must be guided by their not growing too close, and being drawn up weak; to prevent this, prepare a third hot-bed, and when it is in a proper degree of heat, have ready some small pots, and plant a single plant in each pot, and remove them upon it. The Tree Amaranths, Balsams, Cockscorn Amaranths, and Stramoniums will require larger pots than the others. The second and third hot-beds must be larger than the first, because of the plants encreasing in size, and the frame will require to be deeper.

According as the season is mild or coolish, the Cockscorns and Balsams will require a fourth hot-bed, and as the plants want to be shifted into larger pots, the frame must be deeper.

As the weather in May encreases in warmth, they must have more fresh air given them; and when the air is warm and cloudy, the glasses in the day-time may be taken quite away, but it will be towards the end of June before they can be set abroad in the open air.

When they are placed in courts, the pot should always be placed in a pan, and that constantly filled with water.

Some of the finest of each sort should be marked to save seed from; and towards the end of August they should be removed into shelter, either in a green-house, summer-house, or else under glasses in the frame.

The Humble and Sensitive Plants will not bear the open air, to exhibit strongly their sensitive qualities, but must be kept under glass.

As you sow them, put down numbers on bits of sticks or wood, corresponding to the numbers affixed to them in this catalogue, and you'll readily know each sort, when the plants appear.

C H A P. IV.

A CATALOGUE OF ANNUAL FLOWERS

WHICH REQUIRE TO BE SOWN ON A MODERATE HOT-BED IN MARCH—AND THEIR CULTURE,

1. AFRICAN MARYGOLD.

1. **Y**ellow African Marygold,
2. Orange,
3. Lemon-coloured,
4. Sweet-scented,
5. Dwarf.

2. BALSAMS.

The same sorts as the others, to flower later.

3. CAPSICUM.

1. Long-podded Capsicum,
2. Red Cherry-shaped,
3. Yellow Cherry-shaped,
4. Heart-shaped.

4. CHINA ASTER.

1. Double Blue China Aster,
2. Double Crimson,
3. Double Blue,
4. Double Crimson and White,
5. Double Blue and White.

5. CHRYSANTHEMUM.

1. Double White Chrysanthemum,
2. Double Yellow,
3. Double Lemon-coloured
4. White Quilled,
5. Yellow Quilled,
6. Lemon-coloured Quilled.

6. FRENCH MARYGOLD.

1. Tall Striped French Marygold,
2. Dwarf,
3. Sweet-scented.

7. INDIAN PINK.

1. Single Indian Pink,
2. Double Indian Pink.

8. MARVEL OF PERU.

1. Red Marvel of Peru,
2. Yellow,
3. Sweet-scented,
4. Striped.

9. MIGNONETTE.

1. Sweet-scented Mignonette,
2. Upright Reseda.

10. NOLANA.

1. Peruvian Nolana.

11. PALMA CHRISTI.

1. Great Palma Christi,
2. Small Palma Christi.

12. STOCK JULYFLOWER.

1. Purple Ten-weeks Stock,
2. White,
3. Red.

13. YELLOW SULTAN.

1. Yellow Sweet Sultan.

Their Culture.

Prepare a hot-bed in March in the usual manner, and when it is of a moderate degree of heat, sow the seeds on it very thin, with numbers marked on bits of sticks or wood, to correspond to the numbers of this catalogue.

Sow the largest sorts, as the Palma Christi, Marygold, and Marvel of Peru at the back of the frame; and the smaller sorts, such as Indian Pinks, Mignonette, and Nolana in the front.

In about a fortnight the plants will appear, when you must give them air in the middle of the day to prevent their being drawn up weak. In three weeks or a month after they appear, they will require removing, which must be done before they grow too close together, for their principal beauty depends upon their being strong; nor can you expect them to produce good seed, if they be stunted in their growth.

Plant them out upon beds of good, rich, light earth; the small sorts, such as Capficums, Indian Pinks, Mignonette, Nolana, and Stocks, at four inches distance, but the others at six, and the Palma Christi and Marvel of Peru at eight. If possible, do it in rainy or cloudy weather, and shade them with hoops and mats till they have taken root.

If you intend having some in pots, particularly the Mignonette, plant a single plant in a small pot.

When they grow too close together, which will be in about a month or six weeks after, remove them carefully with a semi-circular trowel, with a ball of earth to them, to the borders of the flower-garden, and cover each plant with a flower-pot till they have taken root.

Those which are in pots will also require to be planted in larger pots.

In the Autumn, when they are in full perfection, look over the different sorts, and mark the strongest, most double, and best striped plants for seed. If the weather be very dry, they should be frequently watered, to make them perfect their seeds better.

As the seeds of each sort ripen, gather them carefully, and lay them to dry; but they had better remain in their pods, in paper bags, till you want to sow them.

C H A P. V.

A CATALOGUE OF HARDY ANNUAL FLOWERS,

TO BE SOWN IN THE OPEN GROUND—AND THEIR CULTURE.

1. ADONIS FLOWER,
* 1. **R**ED Bird's Eye,
2. Yellow.
2. ALKEKENG1.
1. Blue Alkekengi,
2. White.
3. ALYSSON.
1. Sweet Alysson.
4. AMARANTH.
1. Princess Feather Amaranth,
2. Love-lies-bleeding.
5. BALM.
1. Moldavian Balm.
6. BELVIDERE, or
1. Summer Cypress.
7. CANDY TUFT.
* 1. White Candy Tuft,
* 2. Purple,
* 3. Large White.
8. CATERPILLAR TRE-FOIL.
* 1. Caterpillar Trefoil.
9. CONVULVULUS.
1. Blue Convolvulus Major,
2. White,
3. Striped,

4. Blue Convolvulus Minor,
5. Blue and White,
6. Scarlet.

10. CORNBOTTLE.
* 1. Blue Cornbottle,
* 2. Red,
* 3. Purple,
* 4. White,
* 5. Striped Cornbottle.

11. CUCUMBER (SPURTING).
1. Spurting Cucumber.

12. HEDGE-HOG TREFOIL.
* 1. Hedge-hog Trefoil.

13. INDIAN CORN, or MAIZE.
1. Indian Corn.

14. KETMIA (BLADDER).
1. Bladder Ketmia.

15. LARKSPUR.
* 1. Branching Larkspur,
* 2. Striped Branching,
* 3. Blue Upright,
* 4. White Upright,
* 5. Red Upright,
* 6. Purple Upright.

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16. LAVATERA.

1. White Lavatera,
2. Red Lavatera.

17. LOBEL'S CATCHFLY.

- *1. Red Lobel's Catchfly,
- *2. Purple,
- *3. White.

18. LOVE-APPLE.

1. Red Love-apple,
2. White Love-apple.

19. LUPINE.

1. Yellow Lupine,
2. White,
3. Narrow-leaved Blue,
4. Great Hairy Blue,
5. Small Blue,
6. Hairy Rose-coloured.

20. MALLOW.

1. Curled Mallow,
2. Oriental Mallow.

21. MIGNONETTE.

1. Sweet-scented Mignonette,
- *4. Upright Refeda.

22. NASTURTIUM.

- *1. Large Nasturtium,
2. Dwarf Nasturtium.

23. NIGELLA.

- *1. Roman White Nigella,
- *2. Spanish Blue Nigella.

24. PANSEY, or, HEART'S-EASE.

- *1. Three coloured Pansey.

25. PEA.

- *1. Purple Sweet Pea,
- *2. White,
- *3. Painted Lady,
- *4. Tangier,

*5. Winged Pea.

26. PERSICARIA.

1. Persicaria.

27. POPPY.

- *1. Double Dwarf Poppy.
- *2. Double Carnation,
- *3. Double Feathered.

28. SCABIOUS.

1. Sweet-scented Scabious.

29. SNAIL TREFOIL.

- *1. Snail Trefoil.

30. SNAPDRAGON.

- *1. Annual Snapdragon.

31. STOCK JULYFLOWER.

1. Purple Ten-weeks Stock,
2. White,
3. Red,
4. Wallflowered-leaved,
5. White Wallflower-leaved,
- *6. Dwarf Virginian Stock.

32. STRAWBERRY SPINACH.

- *1. Crimson Strawberry Spinach.

33. SUNFLOWER.

1. Tall Peruvian Sunflower,
2. Dwarf Sunflower.

34. SWEET SULTAN.

1. Purple Sweet Sultan,
2. Red,
3. White Sweet Sultan.

35. TOBACCO.

1. Virginian Tobacco,
2. English Tobacco.

36. VENUS'S LOOKING-GLASS.

- *1. Purple Venus's Looking-glass,
- *2. White,

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- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| * 2. White Venus's Looking-glass, | 37. XERANTHEMUM. |
| * 3. Small Venus's Looking-glass. | 1. Red Xeranthemum, |
| | 2. White Xeranthemum. |

Their Culture.

As many of the hardy Annual Flowers are but of short duration, it is necessary to sow two or three times to continue them through the Summer.

The following, being some of the hardiest, may be sown in the first mild weather at the end of January, as Adonis Flower, Candy Tufts, Caterpillars, Cornbottles, Hedge-hogs, Larkspurs, Lobel's Catchfly, Nasturtiums, Nigella, Sweet Peas, Pansey, Poppies, Annual Stocks, Snails, Strawberry Spinach, and Venus's Looking-glass. They are marked with a star in the catalogue.

In March the whole collection may be sown, and more also of the first, lest they may be killed by the frost : as scarce any of them bear transplanting, they should be sown in patches where they are to remain. The best method is to hollow the earth out in form of a little basin, about a foot over, and near two inches lower than the rest of the bed ; in this scatter a few seeds moderately thick, and put down a small stick to mark each place, with the number belonging to it.

Soon after the plants appear, thin them ; pull up those which stand close together, and leave none nearer than three or four inches.

The Sweet Peas, *Convolvulus Major*, and Large *Nasturtiums* should be sown either against walls or pales, that they may be supported more readily with strings or sticks.

When the plants are about four inches high, they will want thinning again; the weak plants must be pulled up, and the smaller sorts should be left not more than six or eight in each patch; those of larger growth four or five, and the largest not above three together. The *Nasturtiums* and *Convolvulus Major* against walls and pales, should be at least a foot asunder.

The plants, by being left at such distances, will produce flowers in greater plenty and much stronger; the seeds also will come to perfection, and save the expence of buying for another season.

If it happens that in some of the patches there are not plants enough, and in others some to spare, make a hole ready, and then with a semicircular trowel take up a plant with a ball of earth to it, and plant it immediately.

As the plants advance in height, hoe the ground round them, and draw up some earth to their stems; some of them will also want to be fastened with strings to some slender sticks to support them against the wind.

If the weather be very dry towards May or June, they will want refreshing frequently with water, or else they will not flower strong.

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In July you may sow some Sweet Peas, Mignonette, Annual Stocks, Candy Tufts, Yellow Lupine, Lobel's Catchfly, Convolvulus Minor, and Cornbottles. As these plants soon flower, you may have a constant succession of them till the frost kills them ; but if the weather be dry, they will want frequent watering both before and after the plants appear.

As the seeds of the different sorts ripen, gather them, dry them very well, then put them in their pods in paper bags, and preserve them in a dry place till Spring.

C H A P. VI.

A CATALOGUE OF BIENNIAL FLOWERS

WHICH REQUIRE TO BE SOWN IN MARCH, THE YEAR
BEFORE THEY PRODUCE THEIR FLOWERS — AND
THEIR CULTURE.

1. CANTERBURY BELLS.

1. BLUE Canterbury Bell,
2. White Canterbury Bell.

2. CLARY.

1. Red-topped Clary,
2. Purple-topped Clary.

3. FRENCH HONEYSUCKLE.

1. Red French Honeysuckle,
2. White French Honeysuckle.

4. GLOBE-THISTLE.

1. Globe Thistle.

5. HONESTY, or MOONWORT.

1. White Honesty,
2. Purple Honesty.

6. ROCKET.

1. Double Purple Rocket,
2. Double White Rocket.

7. STOCK-JULYFLOWER.

1. Brompton Stock,
2. Queen's Stock.

8. SWEET-WILLIAM.

1. Red Sweet-William,
2. White,
3. Crimson,
4. Variegated Sweet-William.

9. TREE PRIMROSE.

1. Biennial Tree Primrose.

10. WALL-FLOWER.

1. Bloody Wallflower,
2. Yellow,
3. White Wallflower.

Their

Their Culture.

Biennial Flowers are plants which are sown the year before they produce their flowers, and after perfecting their seeds, they die.

An East border is the most proper place for sowing the seeds of Biennial Flowers, that they may be shaded in the middle of the day.

In March prepare the ground by digging it very well ; but first spread on it some very rotten dung : sow the seed moderately thick, and when each sort is sown, mark a stick by cutting notches in it according to the number in the book, and you will more readily know the plants from the weeds when they appear, by knowing where each particular sort is sown.

Weed them carefully as soon as the plants are of a sufficient height to be distinguished from the weeds. Pull some up where they are too thick ; and let none be nearer together than three inches.

In very dry weather they must be frequently watered, and constantly kept clean from weeds.

As soon as the plants begin to touch each other, draw out some of them to give the others more room ; but take the opportunity of rainy weather to do it in, to prevent the trouble of watering.

Transplant these on beds, or borders, well digged, in a cool situation, in rows six inches asunder, and the plants at four inches distance.

About

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About July they will all want transplanting from the seed-bed in the same manner, but throw away the small weak plants.

In September or October, when the borders of the Flower-garden have been digged up to appear neat during Winter, let some of them be planted out where they are intended to flower, but reserve a few of them till Spring, to replace any which may be killed by the frost.

At Spring stir the earth around them, pick off all decayed leaves, and rake the borders smooth.

Whilst they are growing, the ground must be frequently stirred up with a hoe, particularly when they begin to flower, to enable them to produce strong seed.

Those Stocks and Wallflowers from which you intend to raise seed, should be marked, that they may not be gathered, and if it be very dry weather, should be frequently watered.

As the seeds of any of the sorts ripen, gather them, dry them, and keep them in their pods, in paper bags, till they are wanted at Spring.

C H A P. VII.

A CATALOGUE OF PERENNIAL FLOWERS

WHICH ARE TO BE SOWN IN MARCH THE YEAR BEFORE THEY PRODUCE THEIR FLOWERS, AND THEN WILL CONTINUE FOR SEVERAL SEASONS.

1. ALYSSON.

1. WHITE Alysson.

2. AURICULAS.

Of various colours,

3. BEE LARKSPUR.

1. Great Flowering Bee Larkspur,
2. Siberian Bee Larkspur.

4. CAMPANULA.

1. Blue Nettle-leaved Campanula,
2. White Nettle-leaved.

5. CARNATION.

Double Carnation,
Many varieties of them.

6. COLUMBINE.

1. Starry Columbine,
2. Striped Columbines, of various colours.

7. FLAX.

1. Perennial Flax.

8. FOXGLOVE.

1. Purple Foxglove,
2. White Foxglove.

9. FRAXINELLA.

1. Red Fraxinella,
2. White Fraxinella.

10. HAWKWEED.

1. Purple Hawkweed,
2. Spanish,
3. Yellow Hawkweed.

11. HOLLYHOCK.

1. White Hollyhock,
2. Flesh-coloured,
3. Red,
4. Crimson,
5. Purple,
6. Lemon-coloured,
7. Yellow Hollyhock.

12. OX-EYE DAISY.

1. Great Ox-eye Daisy.

13. PEA.

1. Broad-leaved Everlasting Pea,
2. Cape-Horn, or, Lord Anson's Pea.

14. PINK.

1. Double Pinks, of various colours.

15. Po-

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15. POLYANTHUS.

1. Polyanthus, of various colours.

16. RHUBARB.

1. Palmated True Rhubarb.

17. ROSE-CAMPION.

1. Red Rose-Campion,
2. White,
3. Red and White Rose-Campion.

18. SNAPDRAGON.

1. Purple Snapdragon,

2. Red Snapdragon,

3. Yellow.

19. VALERIAN.

1. Valerian,
2. Red-flowered,
3. White-flowered,
4. Yellow Valerian.

20. VALERIAN (Greek).

1. Blue Greek Valerian,
2. White Greek Valerian.

Their Culture.

The Perennial Flowers must be sown in the same manner as directed for the Biennials, and treated like them, till they are planted out on the borders of the Flower-garden; there they will remain for several years, and when the roots begin to decay, a fresh succession should be raised by seed from some strong vigorous plants.

The Method of raising AURICULAS and POLYANTHUSES from Seed.

Auriculas and Polyanthus are better sown in pots or boxes, for the convenience of removing them into the shade in Summer.

Sow the seed in August or September; in October remove the pots upon a South border, and let them remain

main there till March; then remove them into a shady situation. About June they will be fit to plant out, but the Polyanthuses will require it first; an East border is their proper situation, enriched with cow-dung about six inches under the surface, for their fibres to strike into, and let them be planted at about four inches asunder.

In August the Polyanthuses must be transplanted again upon a similar border, at six inches distance, but the Auriculas may remain.

At Spring you will see them beginning to flower, then mark such as you like. The best Auriculas must be put into pots the August following, and the worst Polyanthuses must be drawn out.

To have a variety of new flowers, some seed should be sown every year.

The Method of raising CARNATIONS from Seed.

The Carnation seed must be sown in April in pots or boxes, very thin, and placed upon an East border.

In July, transplant them upon a bed in an open situation, at about four inches asunder; at the end of August transplant them again upon another bed at about ten inches asunder, and there let them remain till they flower; shade them till they have taken root, and in very severe weather in Winter cover the bed with matts over some hoops.

The following Summer they will flower, when you must mark such as you like, and make layers from them.

C H A P.

C H A P. VIII.

A CATALOGUE OF PERENNIAL FLOWERS

WHICH ARE CULTIVATED BY SLIPS, OR DIVIDING OF
THEIR ROOTS, IN EITHER SPRING OR AUTUMN
—AND THEIR CULTURE, WITH THE VARIETIES OF
EACH SORT.

A.

I. ADONIS FLOWER.

1. PERENNIAL Adonis.

2. AGRIMONY.

1. Common Agrimony,
2. Creeping-rooted,
3. Sweet-scented Agrimony.

3. ANEMONE.

1. Blue Apennine Anemone,
2. Forked-stalked,
3. Narcissus-flowered,
4. Blue Wood,
5. Double Blue Wood,
6. White Wood,
7. Goat's-rue-leaved,
8. Virginian Anemone.

4. ASARABACCA.

1. Canadian Asarabacca,
2. European,
3. Virginian Asarabacca.

5. ASPHODEL.

1. White Asphodel,
2. Yellow,
3. Branching,
4. Small Branching Asphodel.

6. ASTER, or, STARWORT.

1. Blue Mountain Starwort,
2. Italian Sea,
3. Branching,
4. Sea,
5. Blue,
6. Bushy White,
7. Heath-leaved,
8. Toadflax-leaved,
9. Flax-leaved,
10. New-England,
11. Hard-leaved,
12. Slender-leaved,
13. Waved-leaved,
14. Heart-shaped-leaved,
15. Purple-stalked,
16. Great-flowered,
17. Smooth-stalked,

18. Poor-

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18. Poor-flowered,
19. Variable,
20. New Holland,
21. Late-flowering,
22. Lesser Late-flowering,
23. Tradescant's,
24. Prickly-leaved,
25. Strange-flowered,
26. Heart-shape-leaved,
27. Purple,
28. Creeping Broad-leaved,
29. Willow-leaved,
30. Umbellated,
31. Slender-branched Starwort.

B.

7. BARRENWORT.

1. Red and Yellow Barrenwort.

8. BASTARD HEMP-AGRIMONY.

1. White Hemp-Agrimony.

9. BASTARD MARYGOLD.

1. Yellow Corn Marygold.

10. BASTARD SUNFLOWER.

1. Autumnal Bastard Sunflower.

11. BATCHELOR'S BUTTON.

1. White Batchelor's Button,
2. Double White,
3. Red,
4. Double Red Batchelor's Button.

12. BEAR'S-BREECH.

1. Smooth Bear's-breech,
2. Prickly.

13. BETONY.

1. Eastern Pale Purple Betony,
2. Danish Purple,
3. Alpine.

14. BISTORT.

1. Purple Bistort.

15. BIRTHWORT.

1. Climbing Birthwort.
2. Upright Birthwort.

16. BORAGE.

1. Constantinopolitan Borage.

17. BUGLOSS.

1. Eastern Bugloss.
2. Evergreen Bugloss.

18. BURNET.

1. Canadian Burnet.

C.

19. CAMPANULA.

1. Pyramidal Blue Campanula,
2. Meadow,
3. Round-leaved Campanula.

20. CAMPION.

1. Night-flowering Dover Campion,
2. White,
3. Viscous Sea Campion.

21. CARDINAL FLOWER.

1. Scarlet Cardinal Flower,
2. Blue Cardinal Flower.

22. CHELONE.

1. White Chelone,

2. Rose-

M

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2. Rose-coloured Chelone,
3. Pale Blue Chelone.

23. CHRISTMAS ROSE.

1. White Christmas Rose.

24. CLARY.

1. Purple-topped Clary,
2. Red-topped Clary.

25. COLTSFOOT.

1. Purple Alpine Coltsfoot,
2. White Coltsfoot.

26. COWSLIP.

1. Single Cowslip,
2. Double,
3. American Cowslip.

27. CRANESBILL.

1. Sea Cranesbill,
2. Roman,
3. Spotted-leaved,
4. Knotty,
5. Marsh,
6. Black-flowered,
7. Meadow,
8. Herb Robert,
9. Striped-flowered,
10. Wood,
11. Bloody,
12. Lancashire Cranesbill.

28. CROWFOOT.

1. Double Yellow Crow-foot,
2. Little Alpine,
3. Plantain-leaved,
4. Double Wood,
5. Grass-leaved,
6. Illyrian,
7. Alpine,
8. Tuberous-rooted Crow-foot.

D.

29. DAISY.

1. Double White Daisy.
2. Double Flesh-coloured,
3. Double Red,
4. Double Red and White,
5. Proliferous,
6. Cockscorn Daisy,
7. Blue Globe Daisy.

30. DOGSBANE.

1. Tuttle-leaved Dogbane,
2. Canadian,
3. Syrian Dogbane.

31. DOG'S-TOOTH VIOLET.

1. Purple Dog's-tooth Violet,
2. Narrow-leaved,
3. White Dog's-tooth Violet.

32. DRAGON'S-HEAD.

1. Austrian Dragon's-head,
2. Hyssop-leaved Blue,
3. Virginian Purple,
4. Siberian Dragon's-head.

33. DRAGONS.

1. Common Dragons.

34. DROPWORT.

1. Single Dropwort,
2. Double Dropwort.

35. DUCKFOOT.

1. Duckfoot, or, May Apple.

E.

36. ETERNAL FLOWER, or, EVERLASTING.

1. Stinking Everlasting,
2. Golden Stinking,

3. White

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3. White Everlasting,
4. Plantain-leaved,
5. Wood Everlasting.

F.

37. FENNEL-GIANT.

1. Common Fennel Giant,
2. Galbanum-bearing,
3. Broad-leaved.

38. FEVERFEW.

1. Single Feverfew,
2. Double Feverfew.

39. FIGWORT.

1. Striped-leaved Figwort,
2. Red-flowered.

40. FLAG.

1. Sweet-scented Flag.

41. FOXGLOVE.

1. Yellow Foxglove,
2. Great Yellow Foxglove,
3. Iron-coloured Foxglove.

42. FUMATORY.

1. Yellow Fumatory,
2. Evergreen Fumatory.

G.

43. GARLIC.

1. Dwarf Moly, or, Garlic,
2. Yellow,
3. Starry-flowered Garlic.

44. GENTIAN.

1. Yellow Gentian,
2. Purple,
3. Blue Gentianella.

45. GOATS RUE.

1. Blue Goats Rue,
2. White Goats Rue.

46. GOLDYLOCKS.

1. German Goldylocks.

47. GOLDEN-ROD.

1. Common Golden-rod,
2. Broad-leaved,
3. Wrinkled-leaved,
4. Small Golden-rod.

48. GREEK VALERIAN.

1. Blue Greek Valerian,
2. Striped-leaved,
3. White Greek Valerian.

H.

49. HAWKWEED.

1. Orange-flowered Hawk-weed.
2. Golden Moufe-ear,
3. Oval-leaved,
4. Striped Oval-leaved Hawk-weed.

50. HELLEBORE.

1. Green-flowered Hellebore,
2. Stinking,
3. Broad-leaved Hellebore.

51. HEMP-AGRIMONY.

1. White Hemp-Agrimony,
2. Purple Hemp-Agrimony.

52. HEPATICA.

1. Single White Hepatica,
2. Single Red,
3. Double Red,
4. Single Blue,
5. Double Blue Hepatica.

53. HERB BENNET, or, AVENS.

1. Mountain Avens,
2. Pyrenean,

3. Marsh

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3. Marsh Avens,
4. Virginian,
5. Avens, or, Herb Bennet.

54. HERB CHRISTOPHER.

1. Spiked Herb Christopher,
2. White-berried,
3. Branching Herb Christopher.

55. HOUSELEEK.

1. Common Houseleek,
2. Round-headed,
3. Cobweb Houseleek.

56. KNAPWEED.

1. Common Knapweed,
2. Mountain,
3. Black Knapweed.

L.

57. LADIES-BEDSTRAW.

1. Common Ladies Bedstraw,
2. Northern Ladies Bedstraw.

58. LADIES-MANTLE.

1. Ladies-Mantle,
2. Five-leaved,
3. Alpine Ladies-Mantle.

59. LADIES-SLIPPER.

1. Purple Ladies-Slipper,
2. Canadian,
3. Yellow Ladies-Slipper.

60. LADIES-SMOCK.

1. Purple Ladies-smock,
2. White Ladies-smock.

61. LILY OF THE VALLEY.

1. Lily of the Valley,
2. Double,
3. Red Lily of the Valley.

62. LIONS-FOOT.

1. Blue Candy Lions-foot,
2. Yellow Candy Lions-foot.

63. LIONS-TAIL.

1. African Lions-tail.

64. LONDON PRIDE.

1. London Pride.

65. LOOSESTRIFE.

1. Loosestrife,
2. Willow-leaved Loosestrife.

66. LUNGWORT.

1. Spotted Lungwort,
2. White-flowered,
3. Narrow-leaved,
4. Virginian Lungwort.

67. LUPINE.

1. Perennial Lupine.

68. LYCHNIS.

1. Scarlet Lychnis,
2. Double Scarlet Lychnis.

M.

69. MADWORT.

1. Mountain Madwort,
2. Purple,
3. Yellow Madwort.

70. MAUDLIN.

1. Yellow Sweet Maudlin.

71. MEADOW RUE.

1. Great Meadow Rue,
2. Dwarf,
3. Stinking,
4. Canadian Meadow Rue.

72. MIL-

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72. MILFOIL.

1. Purple Milfoil,
2. Striped-leaved,
3. Yellow Milfoil.

73. MILK-VETCH.

1. Purple Milk-vetch,
2. Goats-Rue leaved.

74. MINT.

1. Orange Mint.

75. MOTH MULLEIN.

1. Yellow Moth Mullein,
2. Iron-coloured,
3. Purple Moth Mullein.

76. NAVELWORT.

1. Perennial Navelwort.

P.

77. PASQUE-FLOWER.

1. Pasque-flower.

78. PEONY.

1. Single Peony,
2. Double White,
3. Double Rose-coloured,
4. Double Crimson,
5. Portugal Larkspur-leaved Peony.

79. PILEWORT.

1. Double Pilewort.

80. PIMPERNEL.

1. Upright Blue Pimpernel.

81. PLANTAIN.

1. Siberian Plantain,
2. Alpine,
3. Buckhorn,
4. Branching Plantain.

82. PRIMROSE.

1. Primrose,
2. Double Yellow,
3. Double Purple,
4. White, or, Paper,
5. Bird's-eye Primrose.

83. PUCCOON.

1. Canadian Puccoon.

R.

84. RAGGED ROBIN, or, MEADOW PINK.

1. Single Ragged Robin,
2. Double,
3. White Ragged Robin.

85. RANUNCULUS.

1. White Mountain Ranunculus.
2. Double White.

86. REED.

1. Evergreen Portugal Reed,
2. Striped.

87. RHUBARB.

1. Waved-leaved Rhubarb.
2. Rhapontic Rhubarb.

88. ROSE-CAMPION.

1. Double Red Rose-Campion.

S.

89. SAMPHIRE.

1. Rock Samphire.

90. SAXIFRAGE.

1. White Saxifrage,
2. Double White,
3. Pyramidal,
4. Round-leaved,
5. Moss-leaved, or, Ladies Cushion,

6. Double

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6. Double Autumnal Saxifrage.

91. SKULLCAP.

1. Alpine Skullcap,
2. Nettle-leaved Skullcap.

92. SOLOMON'S SEAL.

1. Common Solomon's Seal,
2. Two-leaved,
3. Broad-leaved,
4. Many-flowered,
5. Spiked-flowered,
6. Three-leaved,
7. Whirl-leaved Solomon's Seal.

93. SPIDERWORT.

1. Virginian Spiderwort,
2. White Virginian,
3. Savoy,
4. Branching,
5. Common Spiderwort.

94. SPURGE.

1. Wood Spurge,
2. Striped-leaved Wood,
3. Coral-stalked.

95. STONECROP.

1. Wall Pepper, or, Stonecrop,
2. Large-flowered.

96. SUNFLOWER.

1. Perennial Sunflower,
2. Double Perennial,
3. Spindle-rooted,
4. Broad-leaved,
5. Giant Sunflower.

97. SWALLOW-WORT.

1. White Swallow-wort,
2. Black,

3. Toadflax-leaved,
4. Purple Swallow-wort.

T.

98. THRIFT.

1. Red Thrift,
2. White,
3. Broad-leaved Thrift.

99. THROATWORT.

1. Less Throatwort,
2. Less White,
3. Giant,
4. White Giant,
5. Great Blue,
6. Great White,
7. Great Double Blue,
8. Great Double White Throatwort.

100. TICKSEED.

1. White Tickseed,
2. Alternate-leaved,
3. Long-leaved,
4. Three-leaved,
5. Whirl-leaved Tickseed.

101. TOADFLAX.

1. Purple-spiked Toadflax.

V.

102. VALERIAN.

1. Garden Valerian,
2. Marsh,
3. Mountain Valerian.

103. VERVAIN.

1. Common Vervain,
2. Spear-leaved,
3. Tall Vervain.

104. VE-

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104. VERONICA, or, SPEEDWELL.

1. Austrian Veronica,
2. Dwarf Blue,
3. Upright Blue,
4. Tall Branching Blue,
5. Tall White-spiked,
6. Flesh-coloured,
7. Less White Veronica.

105. VIOLET.

1. Single Blue,
2. Double Blue,
3. Single White,
4. Double White Violet.

106. VIPER'S BUGLOSS.

1. Viper's Bugloss,
2. Red Viper's Bugloss.

W.

107. WAKE-ROBIN, or, ARUM.

1. Broad-leaved Wake-Robin,
2. Striped Broad-leaved,

3. Spotted,
4. Italian Wake-Robin.

108. WILLOW HERB, or, FRENCH WILLOW.

1. French Willow,
2. White,
3. Broad-leaved,
4. Hairy,
5. Hairy striped-leaved,
6. Branching French Willow.

109. WORMWOOD.

1. Lavender-leaved Wormwood,
2. Roman,
3. Sea Wormwood.

110. WOLFSEBANE.

1. Wholsome Wolfsbane,
2. White Wholsome,
3. Early Blue,
4. White Oriental,
5. Variegated,
6. American Wolfsbane.

Their Culture.

Of all the varieties of flowers raised in gardens, this class may be cultivated with the least trouble ; and if you be desirous of more varieties of them, any Nurseryman can supply you with a much larger collection, than these which I have selected ; but most of these are very cheap plants, readily to be procured, and require but very little trouble in their cultivation.

The border of the flower-garden is the place where these are to be cultivated ; they must be planted at the edge or in the middle, according to their height, in either September or March, but the Autumn is preferable, because in a dry Spring you must have the trouble of watering them, nor will they flower so strong the first year.

When the roots grow too large, they must be taken up and divided, and the youngest slips or off-sets planted again : as soon also as they have done flowering, the flower-stems should be cut off close to the ground, to strengthen the roots.

When they are planted on beds or borders without other sorts of flowers mixed along with them, the ground should be digged betwixt them both in Spring and in October, and during the Summer frequently hoed, which is all the culture they require, and there is not one month in the year without some of them being in flower.

C H A P. IX.

A CATALOGUE OF BULBOUS AND TUBEROUS-ROOTED FLOWERS—AND THEIR CULTURE.

1. ACONITE.

1. Yellow Winter Aconite.

2. AMARYLLIS.

1. Yellow Spring Amaryllis,
2. Yellow Autumnal Amaryllis,
3. Belladonna Amaryllis.

3. ANEMONE.

1. Single Anemone of various colours,
2. Double Anemone of various colours.

Above two hundred varieties in the Florists Catalogues.

4. BULBOCODIUM.

1. Rush-leaved Bulbocodium,
2. Spear-leaved Bulbocodium.

5. COLCHICUM.

1. White Colchicum,
2. Purple,
3. Variegated,
4. Double White,
5. Double Purple,
6. Double Variegated Colchicum.

6. CORNFLAG.

1. Purple Cornflag,
2. Variegated Cornflag.

7. CROCUS.

1. White Crocus,
2. Blue,
3. Purple,
4. Striped, or, Scotch,
5. Yellow,
6. Pale Yellow,
7. Black - striped Yellow Crocus.

1. White Autumnal Crocus,
2. Blue Autumnal,
3. Purple Autumnal Crocus.

8. CROWN IMPERIAL.

1. Common Crown Imperial,
2. Double,
3. Broad-leaved,
4. Yellow,
5. Pale Yellow,
6. Yellow-striped,
7. Large-flowering,
8. Double Yellow,
9. Double Red,
10. Red,

11. Triple,

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11. Triple Crown Imperial,
12. Silver-striped-leaved,
13. Gold-striped-leaved.

9. CYCLAMEN.

1. Spring Cyclamen,
2. Autumnal,
3. Persian Cyclamen.

10. DAFFODIL.

1. Wild English Daffodil,
2. Semi-double Daffodil,
3. Double Daffodil,
4. Tradescant's Double Daffodil,
5. Yellow and White Daffodil,
6. Sea Daffodil.

11. FRITILLARY.

1. Fritillary, or, Chequered Tulip.

Above 40 sorts in the Florists Catalogues.

12. HYACINTH.

1. Blue Grape Hyacinth,
2. White Grape,
3. Great Grape,
4. Blue Feathered,
5. Harebell, or, English,
6. White Harebell,
7. White Oriental,
8. Blue Oriental,
9. Yellow Oriental,
10. Rose-coloured Oriental.

Above 600 Varieties in the Florists Catalogues.

11. Starry Hyacinth, or, Squill,
12. Autumnal Squill,

13. White Starry Hyacinth,
14. Blue Starry Hyacinth,
15. Italian Blue - spiked Squill,
16. White Peruvian Hyacinth,
17. Blue Peruvian Hyacinth.

13. JONQUIL.

1. Single Jonquil,
2. Double Jonquil.

14. IRIS.

1. Bulbous-rooted Iris,
Above 50 Varieties in the Florists Catalogues.
2. Persian Iris.

15. LILY.

1. White Lily,
2. Striped-leaved White Lily,
3. Spotted-leaved White Lily,
4. Double White Lily,
5. Purple-striped White Lily,
6. Orange Lily,
7. Bulbiferous Orange Lily,
8. DoubleBulbiferousLily,
9. Canadian Martagon,
10. Chalcedonian Scarlet Martagon,
11. Martagon Lily,
12. White Martagon Lily,
13. Imperial Martagon Lily,
14. Philadelphian Lily,
15. Pompony Martagon,
16. Superb Canadian Martagon,
17. Guernsey Lily.

16. NAR-

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16. NARCISSUS.

1. Poetic Narcissus,
2. Purple - cupped Narcissus,
3. White Narcissus,
4. Semi-double Narcissus
5. Double Narcissus,

6. Two - coloured Narcissus,
7. Double two - coloured Narcissus,
8. Hoop - Petticoat Narcissus,
9. Lefs Winter Narcissus,
10. Musk Narcissus,
11. Sweet-scented Narcissus.

17. POLYANTHUS-NARCISSUS,

Above 100 Varieties in the Florists Catalogues.

18. RANUNCULUS.

1. Scarlet Ranunculus,
2. Persian Ranunculus.

Above 1000 Varieties in the Florists Catalogues.

19. SAFFRON CROCUS.

1. Autumnal Saffron Crocus.

20. SISYRINCHIUM.

1. Narrow-leaved Sisyryinchium,
2. Bermudian Sisyryinchium.

21. SNOWDROP.

1. Single Snowdrop,
2. Double Snowdrop,

3. Great Spring Snowdrop,
4. Great Summer Snowdrop.

22. STAR OF BETHLEHEM.

1. White Star of Bethlehem,
2. Pyrenean,
3. Umbellated,
4. Yellow Star of Bethlehem.

23. TUBEROSE.

1. Single Tuberoſe,
2. Double Tuberoſe,
3. Gold-ſtripe-leaved Tuberoſe.

24. TULIP.

1. Wild Yellow Tulip,
2. Early Tulip,
3. Late Tulip,

Above 600 Varieties in the Florists Catalogues.

The Culture of BULBOUS *and* TUBEROUS - ROOTED
FLOWERS.

Bulbous and Tuberous-rooted Flowers are cultivated with so very little trouble, are so great an ornament to a garden, from the amazing varieties of them, and encrease so extremely fast, that you cannot bestow a little time better than in raising a number of them, as you may readily repay yourself the expences in two or three years, by the encrease from their roots; as these you will readily dispose of, in exchange for other plants and seeds, which you may have occasion for, from Nursery-men and Seedsmen.

The borders of the Flower-garden are the places where they are to be planted, in clumps of three, five, or six together, according to their size, that they may more readily be found.

The soil in which most sorts encrease the fastest, and the roots are largest, is a sandy loam; except some few, which require a compost of different mixture, and are better planted in beds together.

The principal and first care required is, to take them up soon after the leaves and stalks are withered, and before they are quite decayed, as then they are certain guides to the roots, and none need either be lost or damaged in taking up.

The second point is, to plant them in the months as directed, and not to leave them out of the ground, till they

they have waisted much of their strength, and neither flower strong, nor can make any encrease the first year. Whilst they are growing, they give very little trouble except weeding, and gently stirring the surface of the ground with a hoe, when you see the earth hard at top, or to make the border neat.

The off-sets of every sort must be planted a month or two before the usual time of planting the large roots, or you will lose many of them.

The whole collection of Common Bulbous and Tubero-se-rooted Flowers may be nearly arranged in the following five Classes, in which are described the time of planting, their flowering, and taking up the roots.

C L A S S I.

BULBOUS *and* TUBEROUS ROOTS.

Flowering at Spring, in January, February, and March.

The roots to be taken up about April.

To be planted in September.

The off-sets to be planted in August.

Yellow Winter Aconite,
Yellow Spring Amaryllis,
Spring Crocuses,
Starry Hyacinths,
Peruvian Hyacinths,

Persian Irises,
Double and Single Snow-
drops,
Spring Cyclamens.

C L A S S

C L A S S II.

Flowering in Summer, in May, June, and July.

The roots to be taken up from June to August.

To be planted in October and November.

The off-sets to be planted in September.

Cornflags,

Daffodils, various sorts,

Hyacinths,

Jonquils,

Irises,

Narcissuses,

Polyanthus-Narcissuses,

Summer Snowdrops,

Star of Bethlehems,

Early Tulips,

Late Tulips.

C L A S S III.

Flowering in Summer, in April, May, and June, according to the time they are planted.

The roots to be taken up in June and July.

To be planted in October, to flower in April.

To be planted in February, to flower in May and June.

The off-sets to be planted in September.

Anemonies,

Scarlet Ranunculuses,

Turkey Ranunculuses.

C L A S

C L A S S I V.

Flowering in Summer, from June to August.
 The roots to be taken up in July and August.
 To be planted in September.
 The off-sets to be planted again directly.

Crown-Imperials,	Red Lilies,
White Lilies,	Martagons.

These Scaly Bulbous roots must be planted in two months after being taken up. The Crown Imperials flower in April.

C L A S S V.

Flowering in Autumn, in September and October.
 The roots to be taken up in May.
 To be planted in August.
 The off-sets to be planted in July.

Autumnal Amaryllis,	Autumnal Cyclamens,
Belladonna Lily,	Sea Daffodil,
Colchicums,	Guernsey Lily,
Autumnal Crocuses,	Saffron Crocus.

C H A P. X.

M O N T H L Y D I R E C T I O N S

FOR THE FLOWER-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

J A N U A R Y.

IF the Shrubby was not digged over at the beginning of Winter, do it now in the first open weather.

If you have any of the Early-flowering Bulbous roots not planted, such as Crocuses, Snowdrops, Starry Hyacinths, &c. plant them as soon as the frost is gone, or they will flower very weak.

Finish planting at the end of the Month, if the weather will permit, Cornflags, Daffodils, Hyacinths, Jonquils, Irises, Narcissuses, Polyanthus-Narcissuses, Summer Snowdrops, and Tulips.

Sow the seeds of Auriculas and Polyanthuses in pots or boxes.

At the end of the Month sow some Sweet Peas in a warm situation to flower early, and some Larkspur-feed.

Prepare hot dung to make a hot-bed for the very tender Annual Flowers next Month, if you choose them very early.

Dig up the ground where you intend planting Anemonies, Ranunculuses, Hyacinths, Tulips, &c. in beds, and throw it up in ridges, that it may be ready for planting next Month.

The

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F E B R U A R Y.

Finish planting early in the Month all the Bulbous roots which are yet unplanted, or they will flower very weak.

Take the opportunity of a dry day to plant Anemonies and Ranunculuses.

Sow the seed of the Tender Annual Flowers, as described in Chapter III. p. 143. as soon as the hot-bed is in a proper degree of heat.

Sow the seeds of several of the Hardy Annual Flowers in Chapter V. p. 149. such as are marked with a star, they being the hardiest.

Dig the ground in the shrubbery, if not done before; and trench the ground, and throw it into ridges, where you intend making a fresh plantation of Shrubs next Month.

Take off the suckers of Roses, Jessamines, Lilacs, Mezereons, Sweet-briars, Laurustinuses, Honeysuckles, Laburnums, &c. plant them again directly, and cover the ground with a little long dung or straw to keep out the frost.

Those shrubs and trees which flower early may now be transplanted, such as Almonds, Double-flowering Cherries and Peaches, but October is preferable.

If the weather be very mild at the end of the Month, any of the Biennial and Perennial flowers may be planted out from the beds, or the old roots of the Perennials divided.

The moss on the gravel-walks should be swept off with a birch-broom about half worn, and it will come off easier than with a new one.

Hoe and rake over the borders of the Flower-garden to make them look neat, and fill up any vacancies in them with flowers or shrubs.

Pick off the decayed leaves from Auriculas, and fresh earth them at top. Set them under a South wall, and nail a matt to it to cover them at night, or in bad weather; but in the day-time in fine weather it must be rolled up.

As soon as the Hyacinths, Early Tulips, or other Bulbous-rooted Flowers appear above ground, gently stir the earth with your fingers, and cover the beds with matts at night or in bad weather.

Pick out any weeds which appear in grass-walks, and draw a small harrow turned the upper side downwards, stuck full of thorns, to destroy the worm-stalls.

The FLOWER-GARDEN and SHRUBBERY.

M A R C H.

The tender Annual Flowers, sown last Month, will want another hot-bed for them to be removed to, some time in this Month.

A hot-bed must be prepared for those Annuals which require only a moderate hot-bed to bring them forward, as described in Chapter IV. p. 146.

Sow the general collection of Hardy Annual Flowers, on the borders of the Flower-garden, where they are to remain, or such of them as you choose, as are described in Chapter V. p. 149.

The Biennial and Perennial Flowers in Chapters VI. and VII. p. 154 and 157, must be sown on an East border, or on beds in a cool situation.

Plant early in the Month all sorts of Flowering-shrubs, American and Forest-trees.

Continue planting out the Biennial and Perennial Flowers from the beds, and divide the roots of the old Perennials where they are too large.

Gravel walks should be dug up, laid down again immediately, and well rolled, as soon as the weather will permit it.

The Grass walks will require to be bush-harrowed, then swept and rolled, and if the season be forward, to be mowed.

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Prune the Flowering-shrubs, then dig or hoe the borders of the Shrubbery and Flower-garden, and rake them smooth.

Plant edgings of Box, but if possible, not in dry frosty weather, and repair any gaps.

All sorts of Evergreen Trees and Shrubs may now be removed, and the seeds sown of most sorts.

Transplant the seedlings of Trees and Flowering-shrubs from the seed-bed upon other beds, at six or eight inches distance, according to their sizes.

Carnations in pots should be removed into larger.

The beds of Hyacinths, Early Tulips, and Anemonies, must still be covered with matts at night, and in stormy weather in the day-time.

The Auriculas must be frequently watered in dry weather, and removed to their shed where they are to flower, in a situation where they will have the morning sun.

Thin the first-sown Annuals, and leave none nearer than three or four inches of the smaller sorts, and draw earth up to their stems, but the larger sorts may be left at six inches distance. Some also may be removed with a trowel to other places, if wanted, with a ball of earth to them.

The FLOWER GARDEN and SHRUBBERY.

A P R I L.

If the weather last Month would not permit you to put the Grass and Gravel-walks into order, do it early in this, and hoe and rake the borders.

Plant some Myrtles against a South wall, and if they be covered with a matt in December, they will live and thrive much better than in pots, except in very severe Winters, and then the roots will very seldom be killed. Finish planting early in the Month all sorts of Evergreens, and Flowering-shrubs.

Sow all sorts of Evergreens, Forest trees, and Flowering-shrubs before the end of the Month.

Stir the earth frequently with your fingers, among the beds of Hyacinths, and other Bulbous-rooted Flowers.

Attend to the hot-beds of Annuals, and add more dung, if the heat of the bed declines, and fresh pot those which require it.

Weed the beds and patches of Flowers, soon after they appear, that the weeds may not over-power them.

Take away the matts entirely from Myrtles against walls, un-nail the branches in a mild day, and wash the leaves well with water a little warmed.

Sow the seed of Balm of Gilead in a pot, for they are stronger than when raised by slips.

Set sticks down to the Sweet Peas, and fasten them to the sticks with string, and draw earth up to the stems.

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Sow the seeds of Carnations and Pinks in pots.

Continue sowing more Lupines, Mignonette, and Sweet Peas, to have a regular succession of them.

Water seed-beds of all sorts, if the weather be very dry, the patches of Annual Flowers, and the beds of the off sets of Bulbous roots.

Take up the early Bulbous and Tuberous roots, before their leaves are quite withered ; but never cut off the leaves, for it weakens the roots greatly.

Look over the beds and leaves of Rose-trees for Grubs and green Flies ; pick off the Grubs which are between the leaves, and wash off the Flies with water, as soon as ever any appear.

Most of the Annuals in Chap. IV. p. 146. directed to be sown on a moderate hot-bed last Month, may now be sown in the open ground ; but they will be much later before they flower, and in a cold Autumn will not perfect their seeds.

The FLOWER-GARDEN and SHRUBBERY.

M A Y.

The Tender Annuals will require to be shifted into larger pots, and frequently refreshed with water.

Weed seed-beds of all sorts, and refresh them frequently with water.

Hoe the earth round the patches of Annuals, sown on the borders; pull up weak plants, and leave none nearer than four or five inches of the small sorts, and draw some earth up to their stems. Transplant some with a ball of earth to them, to other places, if wanted.

Take up all sorts of Bulbous roots, when you perceive their leaves quite withered.

Plant out Mignonette into pots, for the conveniency of removing it into those places where you want it.

Take up the roots of Saffron and all other Autumnal-flowering Bulbous roots.

Remove the Auriculas which are in pots, and have flowered, into the shade, upon a north border.

Roll and mow Grass-walks, and roll Gravel-walks frequently.

Place sticks to the Carnations in pots, and fresh earth them.

Plant Tuberose-roots in pots, and they will flower in Autumn, without a hot-bed.

Examine the Larkspurs, and pull up all single flowers, that your seed may not be spoiled, just as the flowers

begin to open; stir the ground well with a hoe, and draw the earth up to their stems; and if the weather be very dry, give them water frequently. These plants are almost always left too thick; they ought not to be nearer than five or six inches, and then they will flower strong.

Plant out some of the Tender Annuals sown in March, upon the borders of the Flower-garden, towards the end of the Month, and cover them with a pot till they have taken root.

Weed the beds of Ranunculuses, that they may appear neat when the flowers open, and stir the earth gently with your fingers, and water them frequently.

Examine the Rose-trees frequently for Grubs and Flies.

Thin the seed-beds of Biennial and Perennial Flowers, and leave none nearer than three inches, and in very dry weather they must be watered.

Constantly keep weeding the borders of the Flower-garden and Shrubbery with a Dutch hoe, and it saves the trouble of raking.

The FLOWER-GARDEN and SHRUBBERY.

J U N E.

Plant out the Tender Annuals sown in March upon the borders of the Flower-garden.

Take up Hyacinth roots, and let them be well dried before they are put up; they should be laid on shelves in a dry room till planted, very thin.

Take up Tulips, Jonquils, Polyanthus-Narcissuses, or any other sorts of Bulbous roots, as soon as the leaves are withered, lay them in baskets or boxes, but never in earthen pans or pots, for they will be mouldy very soon.

Constantly weed the seed-beds of Flowers, Trees, and Shrubs.

After rain, weed Gravel-walks, and mow Grass.

Transplant Seedling Polyanthus and Auriculas upon an East border.

Clip edgings of Box and Yew-hedges after rain.

Hoe the Shrubbery and the borders of the Flower-Garden with a Dutch hoe, and it will save the trouble of raking them.

Spread or sift a little earth over the beds of Seedling Larches, Firs, and Pines, after heavy rains.

Cockscombs, Balsams, Amaranths, Egg-plants, &c. planted in pots, should be set in pans, and constantly watered, or they will not flower strong.

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If the seedling beds of Biennials and Perennials are too much crowded, transplant some of them, before they are all drawn up weak.

Make layers of Roses of such sorts as you want to propagate, and they will soon take root; also destroy the Grubs and Flies.

Hoe the patches of Annuals on the borders, and draw some earth up to their stalks. Water them in dry weather.

Continue sowing more Hardy Annuals of short duration, which will have time to flower in Autumn; as Sweet Peas, Yellow Lupines, Dwarf Annual Stock Candy-tufts, and some few others.

Cut down the stalks of any Perennial Flowers which have done flowering, to strengthen the roots, and to keep the borders neat.

Gather the seeds of all sorts of Flowers as they ripen.

Remove the Carnations to the stage where they are to flower, and tie them up as they begin to spindle. Also begin to lay them as soon they are strong enough.

The FLOWER-GARDEN and SHRUBBERY.

J U L Y.

The Annuals in pots must have their pans filled every day in dry weather with water.

Continue taking up all sorts of Bulbous roots, as the leaves are withered.

Take up the roots of Crown Imperials, but plant the off-sets again immediately.

Make layers and pipeings of Carnations.

Transplant the Biennial and Perennial Flowers from the feed-bed upon other beds.

Prick out the Seedling Polyanthuses upon a North border, and Auriculas upon an East border, if not done last Month.

The Shrubbery should be hoed with a Dutch hoe every Month in Summer, or it will not look neat.

Clip Yew-hedges and Box-edgings after rain.

Examine the first crop of Annuals, and gather the seeds of them as they ripen, and any other sorts of Flowers.

Water frequently the leaves of Myrtles planted against walls, and lay some of the branches.

The Bulbous roots first taken up, will now be quite dry; clean them from the earth very well, and lay them thin on shelves, or in shallow baskets till wanted, but never in earthen flower-pots or pans, for that very soon
makes

makes them mouldy. Your fruit-room is now at liberty, and is a very proper, safe place for them.

Bud Roses of those sorts you choose to cultivate, and water those which were layed, if it be dry weather.

Weed seed-beds of Flowers, Trees, and Flowering-shrubs.

Take up the roots of Anemonies and Ranunculuses.

Evergreens of various sorts may now be transplanted, but wait for rain before you do it.

Take the opportunity after rain of rolling Gravel-walks, and mowing of Grass.

If you constantly walk with a small Dutch hoe in your hand, about three inches broad, you may keep your Flower-garden very neat, with a little trouble.

Frequently look over the Shrubbery, and cut off the decayed ends of branches, or those which have flowered.

The FLOWER-GARDEN and SHRUBBERY.

A U G U S T.

If the layers of Carnations be well rooted, take them off, and plant out the pipeings.

Sow the feeds of Auriculas; prick out the seedlings, and fresh pot the old roots.

Sow the feeds of Anemonies and Ranunculuses in pots or boxes.

Take up the roots of Lilies and Martagons to divide them, but plant the off-sets again directly.

The feeds of many sorts of Annuals and other Flowers are now ripening, therefore they must be very frequently attended to, to gather the feeds.

Sow the feed of Polyanthes, prick out the seedlings, and divide the old roots.

The Balsams, Cockscombs, Amaranths, Ice-plants, &c. should be removed into a Green-house, Summer-house, or under some shelter, to ripen their feeds, and the pots now and then watered.

Many of the Flowering Shrubs will want to have their branches shortened a little, to make the Shrubbery appear neat.

Several of the tall Autumnal Flowers should be tied up to sticks, or the wind will break them down.

Prepare the beds at the beginning of the Month for planting of Bulbous roots, by throwing them up into ridges.

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At the beginning of the Month, after the first rain, plant the off-sets of Bulbous roots on beds pretty close together, according to their sizes.

Colchicums, Saffron, Guernsey Lilies, Autumnal Amaryllis, and other Bulbs which flower in September and October, should be planted early in the Month.

All sorts of Flowers in pots must be frequently watered, particularly those from which you intend saving seed.

Sow the seeds of various sorts of Bulbous roots.

Water frequently those Roses which are laid, to encourage their striking roots.

At the end of the Month sow the seeds of several of the Hardy Annuals marked with a star, Chap. V. p. 149, and if the Winter be not very severe, many of them will flower early at Spring.

The FLOWER-GARDEN and SHRUBBERY.

S E P T E M B E R.

Finish planting early in the Month, Saffron-Crocus, Colchicums, and all other Autumnal-flowering Bulbous roots, or they will flower very weak.

Plant edgings of Box this Month, and you will not have the trouble of watering it; also clip the edgings for the second time, but do not do it too late in the Month.

Plant out Biennial and Perennial Flowers, and divide the old roots of Perennials.

Gather the seeds of Flowers of all sorts as they ripen.

The off-sets of all sorts of Bulbous and Tuberous roots should now be planted, if not done last Month.

The early-flowering Bulbous roots, as Crocuses, Snowdrops, &c. of the first class, must now be planted.

Prepare beds by trenching and throwing the earth up into ridges, for planting Anemonies, Hyacinths, Tulips, Jonquils, Narcissuses, &c. next Month.

Weed Gravel and Grass-walks, and roll them frequently, and lay down fresh turf.

The Shrubbery this Month requires frequent inspection to make it appear neat; to tie up the tall flowers, to cut off superfluous branches of the Shrubs; and after to hoe over the ground with a Dutch hoe.

Remove the pots of Auriculas and Carnations into a South situation.

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The seedling pots of Auriculas, Polyanthuses, Carnations, &c. should be removed into a South situation.

At the end of the Month, plant Roses, Honeyfuckles, Jessamines, and other Shrubs.

Hoe the borders of the Flower-garden, and rake them.

Plant Lilies, Martagons, Crown Imperials, and all scaly Bulbous roots, but remove none now, if they have begun to strike out fresh fibres.

Plant cuttings of Laurel, Honeyfuckles, and Jessamines.

Plant Hautboy Strawberries on the edges of the borders of the Shrubbery, at eighteen inches asunder; their flower is very beautiful, and afterwards you have the fruit.

The seedling plants of Biennial and Perennial Flowers must now be planted from the seed-beds, or they will not take fresh roots before Winter, but leave a few as a reserve till Spring.

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O C T O B E R.

Early in the Month begin planting of Bulbous roots, such as Hyacinths, Jonquils, Polyanthus-Narcissuses, Tulips, &c.

The Ranunculuses which are to be planted before Christmas, should now be done, particularly the offsets.

Take the opportunity in the middle of the day when it is dry, to gather Flower-seeds of all sorts, as fast as they ripen.

Gravel-walks will frequently require to be rolled this Month in dry weather.

Evergreens of all sorts may now be planted.

If any Grass-walks want repairing, or new ones to be made, finish them early in the Month.

If you intend making any new plantations, of either Forest-trees or Flowering-shrubs, finish them as early in the Month as you can.

Finish planting all sorts of Biennial and Perennial Flowers, or they will not be well rooted before Winter.

Plant some Anemonies on a South border to flower early at Spring.

Nail up the Myrtles close to the wall, place two boards about six inches wide at their side, and fasten a third at top; then nail on a mat to roll up or let down as the weather requires.

Prune the Flowering-shrubs, and dig up the ground, or at least hoe it over and rake it; it will then appear neat all the Winter, but if omitted this Month when it is dry weather, you will either be prevented next Month, or it will cost you double to do it in wet weather, nor can it then be done so well.

Remove the pots of Carnations to a South border, and prepare hoops and mats to cover them in bad weather.

Plant **Roses**, **Honeysuckles**, **Jeffamines**, and all other Flowering-shrubs early in the Month.

All sorts of trees which flower early at Spring, such as **Almonds**, **Double-flowered Peaches** and **Cherries**, &c. are much better planted now, than deferring them till Spring.

The FLOWER-GARDEN and SHRUBBERY.

N O V E M B E R.

As the last Month is the most proper for making of new Gardens, and planting of Trees and Shrubs; if any thing remains unfinished, perform it early in this, or the rains which usually fall now, will greatly hinder you.

Finish planting all sorts of Bulbous Roots, if any remain unplanted.

If you intend planting any Trees or Shrubs, omit it no longer, and lay some straw or long litter over the roots.

Finish laying down Turf, and mow Grass for the last time.

Roll Gravel-walks in a dry day, which will greatly prevent the rain from soaking into them, and making them soft, but never leave them turned up, for it destroys the binding quality of the gravel, and causes weeds to grow faster.

Sweep up leaves frequently, when driven in heaps.

Prune the Roses, Honeyuckles, Jessamines, or any other Shrubs planted against walls, and nail them up to make the walls appear neat, and plant more where wanted.

Finish pruning all sorts of Flowering-shrubs, and they will flower earlier and stronger the next year for it.

If you have planted any tall Trees in an open situation, place some stakes to them, to protect them against the winds.

Let down the mats before the Myrtles in very cold weather, but roll them up when it is mild, and lay some dung or tan over their roots to keep out the frost.

The FLOWER-GARDEN and SHRUBBERY.

D E C E M B E R.

If you have any Flowers or Shrubs in pots, plunge them into the ground, to protect their roots from the frost.

Whenever the weather will permit, roll the Gravel-walks near the house, to keep them as dry and as hard as possible.

The pots of Auriculas and Carnations should be defended from the wet by hoops and mats.

If the water stands in the alleys of the beds of Bulbous roots, dig them deeper to carry it off, and examine them after rain or snow, for too much wet will kill them.

If water stands in the walks of the Shrubbery, dig a small trench six inches deep, two or three yards long in the border, and at the end dig a hole one foot deep and two over; by making some of these, your walks may always be kept dry.

At the beginning of the Month, if the weather continues mild, you may still plant Forest-trees and Hardy Flowering-shrubs, but then it will be necessary to lay some straw or long litter over the roots.

If you intend making any new plantations at Spring, prepare your ground by digging it and throwing it into ridges; if it be Grass-ground, the turf must first be pared off, and laid in the bottom of the trench, and then

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then a spit of earth thrown over it, and carefully pick out all the roots of Bearbind and Couch-grass.

In frosty weather prepare loam, tan, rotten dung, or other ingredients that you use for composts for your best Flowers.

Repair all your tools, and have them ground, and in proper order, against Spring.

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Royal Gardens, Kensington, May 11, 1791.

Directions for making a composition for curing diseases, defects, and injuries in all kinds of fruit and forest trees, and the method of preparing the trees, and laying on the composition, by William Forsyth.

Take one bushel of fresh cow dung, half a bushel of rubbish of old buildings, (that from the ceilings of rooms is preferable) half a bushel of wood ashes, and a sixth part of a bushel of pit or river sand. The three last articles are to be sifted fine before they are mixed; then work them well together with a spade, and afterwards with a wooden beater, until the stuff is very smooth, like fine plaister used for the ceilings of rooms.

The composition being thus made, care must be taken to prepare the tree properly for its application, by cutting away all the dead, decayed, and injured part, until you come to the fresh sound wood; leaving the surface of the wood very smooth, and rounding off the edges of the bark with a draw knife, or other instrument, perfectly smooth, which must be particularly attended to; then lay on the plaister, about one-eighth of an inch thick; all over the part where the wood or bark has been cut away, finishing off the edges as thin as possible.—Then take a quantity of dry powder of wood ashes, mixed with a sixth part of the same quantity of the ashes of burnt bones; put it into a tin box with holes in the top, and shake the powder on the surface of the plaister till the whole is covered over with it, letting it remain for half an hour, to absorb the moisture; then apply more powder, rubbing it on gently with the hand, and repeating the application of the powder, till the whole plaister becomes a dry, smooth surface.

All trees cut down near the ground should have the surface made quite smooth, rounding it off in a small degree, as before mentioned; and the dry powder directed to be used afterwards, should have an equal quantity of powder of alabaster mixed with it, in order the better to resist the dripping of trees and heavy rains.

If any of the composition be left for a future occasion, it should be kept in a tub or other vessel, and urine of any kind poured on it, so as to cover the surface, otherwise the atmosphere will greatly hurt the efficacy of the application.

Where lime rubbish of old buildings cannot be easily got, take powdered chalk, or common lime, after having been slaked a month at least.

As the growth of the tree will gradually erect the plaister, by raising up its edges next the bark, care should be taken, where that happens, to rub it over with the finger when occasion may require, (which is best done when moistened by rain) that the plaister may be kept whole, to prevent the air and wet from penetrating into the wound.

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